District Preliminary Geotechnical Report, State Route 241/State Route 91 Express Lanes Connector Project, Orange County, California

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Signature Page

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

°F degrees Fahrenheit

AASHTO American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

ARS acceleration response spectra

Caltrans California Department of Transportation

CDMG California Division of Mines and Geology - now the California Geological Survey

CH2M CH2M HILL, Inc.

CIP Corridor Improvement Project

DPGR District Preliminary Geotechnical Report

ETC Eastern Transportation Corridor

h:v horizontal to vertical
ISA Initial Site Assessment
K Factor Soil Erodibility Factor

LOTB Log of Test Boring

LRFD load and resistance factor design

mm/year millimeters per year

Mmax maximum moment magnitude
MSE mechanically stabilized earth

OC Overcrossing

PFR Preliminary Foundation Report

SR State Route

USDA U.S. Department of Agriculture

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Introduction

The Transportation Corridor Agency has retained the Michael Baker International team to provide preliminary engineering services for the Project Approval and Environmental Document phase of the State Route (SR) 241/SR 91 Express Lane Connector Project. The project consists of constructing express lane direct connectors from westbound SR 91 to southbound SR 241 and from northbound SR 241 to eastbound SR 91. A single connector ramp will support these two proposed connector lanes. The project location is shown on Figure 1-1.

The Project Approval and Environmental Document phase of the project includes geotechnical, geologic, and seismic evaluations for the proposed improvements. Results of the CH2M HILL, Inc. (CH2M) preliminary evaluations are summarized in this District Preliminary Geotechnical Report (DPGR).

1.1 Project Description and Existing Facilities

The SR 241/SR 91 Express Lanes Direct Connector is an effort to develop a median-to-median connection between the SR 241 and SR 91 express lanes. The project includes new connectors—one lane in each direction. Connectors will bring vehicles from the median of northbound SR 241 to the existing eastbound SR 91 express lanes. The reverse movement will also be accommodated, from the westbound SR 91 express lanes to the median of southbound SR 241. The eastern terminus of the project is at the Coal Canyon interchange on SR 91. The southern terminus is just north of the Windy Ridge Wildlife Crossing overpass on SR 241.

The proposed connector (in each direction) will yield one 12-foot-wide travel lane and one 10-foot-wide shoulder on the outside of the travel lanes. A parallel lane that tapers back into the existing SR 91 express lanes will be needed to support northbound SR 241 to eastbound SR 91 movement. One 12-foot-wide travel lane is proposed along southbound and northbound SR 241; these lanes will replace the existing 10-foot-wide shoulders. New 10-foot-wide shoulders will then be constructed adjacent to the new travel lanes along SR 241. In addition, the eastbound Gypsum Canyon on- and off-ramps will be realigned to support the new express lane direct connector. The project layout is shown in Appendix A.

Structural improvements proposed with the project include the SR 241 Wildlife Undercrossing Widening, the 241/91 Connector Overcrossing (OC) (North), 241/91 Connector OC (South), and the Eastbound Gypsum Canyon Road Undercrossing Widening. In addition, a retaining wall is proposed to accommodate the widening of northbound SR 241 approximately 0.5 mile south of SR 91, and eastbound SR 91 approximately 0.75 mile east of Gypsum Canyon Road. Mechanically stabilized earth (MSE) walls are planned along the median of SR 91 to support the connector approach.

Roadway improvements are also proposed along the outside eastbound lanes of SR 91. This will include realignment of the Gypsum Canyon interchange to accommodate the widening of the SR 91. The interchange would remain in the same configuration.

An additional lane/shoulder will be added along the alignment from the SR 241/SR 91 interchange east, to the end of the proposed improvements at Station 1526+00 ("EB91" Line). This additional lane will require modification of the existing, roughly 140-foot tall, 1.5:1 horizontal to vertical (h:v) cutslope present in the vicinity of Station 1488+00, along the south side of SR 91. Based on the current plans, the existing toe of this slope will need to be relocated roughly 50 feet to the south. A 2:1 h:v cutslope with terrace drains is proposed to accommodate the widening in this area. This new slope will have a maximum height on the order of 140 feet, similar to the height of the existing cutslope.

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Maximum fill thickness will be approximately 50 feet in the vicinity of Station 515+50 ("241DC5" Line). The project plans showing the proposed improvements are presented in Appendix A.

The project area is currently occupied by improvements related to SR 241 and SR 91. These improvements include the state route mainlines, express lanes, overhead and at-grade connectors, embankment fills, bridges and other associated improvements such as utilities and drainage structures. There are manufactured slopes along most of SR 241 and locally along SR 91. Manufactured fill slopes are generally inclined at 2:1 h:v; cutslopes vary, inclined between 1.5:1 and 3:1 h:v.

1.2 Objective and Scope

The objective of this DPGR is to provide sufficient documentation of the geotechnical, geologic, and seismic conditions to support the project team's evaluation of the project. To meet this objective, the scope of work for this DPGR includes the following:

- Collect and review available information including geotechnical, geologic, and seismic data.
- Conduct field reconnaissance to observe the existing site conditions.
- Evaluate the collected data to characterize the subsurface conditions and identify potential geologic hazards along the alternatives.
- Prepare this DPGR to present findings and preliminary geotechnical recommendations for the next phase of the project.

The recommendations presented in this report are based on existing data collected in the area of, and adjacent to, the project site as discussed in Sections 3 and 4. A project-specific geotechnical investigation was not conducted at the time this report was prepared.

Pertinent Reports and Investigations

Previous investigations relevant to the project were reviewed to characterize subsurface conditions for the study area. Previous field exploration, as well as other pertinent documents reviewed during this study, are summarized below.

2.1 Pertinent Reports

A review was conducted of readily available reports and publications from various public and private files addressing the surface and subsurface conditions in the study area. Geologic and geotechnical information were compiled by acquiring reports and publications from the agencies including, Caltrans, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the California Geological Survey (formerly the California Division of Mines and Geology [CDMG])

The general geologic and fault conditions for the study area were evaluated using the *Geologic Map of the Santa Ana 30' X 60' Quadrangle, California* (Morton, 2004). This map was used as the base for the projects Geologic Map (Figure 4-1).

Pertinent documents were collected and reviewed in preparation of this report, including the following:

- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 1973. As-Built LOTB, Gypsum Canyon Road Undercrossing, Bridge No. 55-506R/L, Orange County. April 11.
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). As-Built LOTB, Gypsum Canyon Road Undercrossing (Widen), Bridge No. 55-506R/L, Orange County. March 6.
- Transportation Corridor Agencies. (TCA). 1999. As-built LOTB, Windy Ridge Wildlife Undercrossing, Bridge No. 55-724 R/L, Orange County. February 4.
- Transportation Corridor Agencies. (TCA). 2010. As-built LOTB, Windy Ridge Wildlife Undercrossing (Widen), Bridge No. 55-724 R, Orange County. March 29.
- Transportation Corridor Agencies. (TCA). 1995. As-built LOTB, WS Connector Overcrossing, Bridge No. 55-794F, Orange County. June 1.
- Transportation Corridor Agencies. (TCA). 1996. *As-built LOTB, N241/E91 Connector OC, Bridge No. 55-791G, Orange County.* January 9.
- URS Corporation (URS). 2014. Final Geotechnical Design Report, SR 91 Corridor Improvement Project (CIP), Design Build Project – Package A. Orange County, California. 12-OR-91-PM R17.34 to R18.91, EA 0F5404. May 9.
- Silverado Constructors (Silverado). 1999a. Final Geotechnical Certification Report, Design Sections 11, 12 South and a Portion of 12 North from Stations 650+00 to 821+00, Eastern Transportation Corridor, Orange County, California. January 15.
- Silverado Constructors (Silverado). 1999b. Revised Final Geotechnical Certification Report, Design Section 12 North (Stations 851+00 to 880+00) and Design Section 13, Eastern Transportation Corridor, Orange County, California. October 15.

Preliminary Foundation Reports (PFR) have been prepared for the structural improvements proposed in the project, including the: Windy Ridge Wildlife Undercrossing widening, new 241/91 Connector OC (North), new 241/91 Connector OC (South), and Gypsum Canyon Road Undercrossing widening (CH2M, 2015a, 2015b, 2015c, and 2015d). A Preliminary Materials Report for preliminary pavement design has also been prepared for the project (CH2M, 2015e).

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2.2 Previous Investigations

Previous explorations along the alignment include those associated with preliminary investigations conducted for the initial SR 241 (Eastern Transportation Corridor [ETC] Section 13) construction. The geotechnical explorations conducted for the ETC Section 13 design were conducted prior to construction, (i.e. before approximately 5.2 million cubic yards of cut were made and 2.5 million cubic yards of fill were placed). The subsurface conditions along the alignment discussed in Section 4 are based primarily on ETC Logs of Test Borings (LOTBs) and as-built geotechnical maps (Appendixes B and C respectively).

The eastern portion of the project along SR 91 overlaps with the SR 91 Corridor Improvement Project (CIP), which is a design-build project currently under construction (Caltrans EA 0F5404). The Geotechnical Design Report for the SR 91 CIP Package A (URS, 2014) was reviewed in preparation of this report.

Physical Setting

This section provides a brief description of the physical setting of the study area. The subsections cover general climate, topography and drainage considerations, prior land use, and human-made and natural features of engineering and construction significance. These conditions will influence the design, construction, and operation of the project.

3.1 Climate

Based on data collected from the Western Regional Climate Center (2014) for the period of 1912 to 2013 at the Yorba Linda weather station (approximately 6 miles to the west-northwest of the SR 241/SR 91 interchange), the average annual precipitation is about 14.4 inches per year. Winter storms account for roughly 75 percent of the rainfall in the area, with spring and fall storms accounting for most of the rest. Average monthly temperatures range from an average low of 42 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in January to an average high of 88°F in August. Daily temperatures can reach over 100°F during summer. Snowfall is very rare, and freeze-thaw conditions are not a concern in this area.

3.2 Topography and Drainage

Topography along the alignment is highly variable, ranging from relatively flat areas along the alignment mainlines and within Santa Ana Canyon, to steeply inclined natural slopes adjacent locally to the mainlines. Manufactured slopes are present essentially along the entire SR 241 portion of the alignment. Manufactured fill slopes are generally inclined at 2:1 h:v; manufactured cutslopes vary, inclined between 1.5:1 and 3:1 h:v. Elevations along the mainlines vary from 1,150 feet at the Windy Ridge wildlife crossing, to 420 feet at Gypsum Canyon Road, and 490 feet at Coal Canyon Road. The topography along the alignment is shown on the project plans in Appendix A.

Drainage along the project alignment consists of sheet flow toward engineered drainage units. No permanent standing surface water was observed within the project limits during the site visit. Temporary surface water may be encountered within surface swales, v-ditches, curbs, and gutters during rainfall events.

3.3 Prior Land Use

See the Phase I Initial Site Assessment prepared for the project (RBF, 2015).

3.4 Human-made and Natural Features of Engineering and Construction Significance

The Santa Ana River is located immediately north of the SR 91 portion of the alignment as seen on Figure 1-1. The Santa Ana River originates in the San Bernardino Mountains and drains to the Pacific Ocean near Newport Beach in Orange County. Prado Dam is an earthen dam that controls flow to the Santa Ana River, and is located approximately 3 miles east of the alignment.

A 1.5:1 h:v cutslope on the order of 140 feet tall is present south of eastbound SR 91 in the vicinity of Stations 1479 to 1494 ("EB91" Line). This slope was constructed in association with the initial SR 241 construction in the mid 1990's. The slope is performing well from a global stability standpoint, however the slope has undergone significant erosion since being constructed. This slope will be regraded to support the proposed design along SR 91.

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Numerous subdrains have been constructed within the SR 241 limits (see Section 4.2 and Appendix C), with a number of the subdrains located in areas of the proposed structures.

Geologic Setting

The data sources discussed in Section 2 were used to describe the general geologic setting in the study area, including regional geology, faulting, and seismicity. This section also identifies potential seismic hazards within the study area. These potential seismic hazards could result in loading conditions that would affect the design and operations of the project.

4.1 Geology

The project is located within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California, characterized by a series of northwest-trending mountains, valleys, and faults, all of which generally parallel the San Andreas Fault system. The Santa Ana Mountains and the Whittier Fault are prime examples of this northwest-trending regional structure. The Santa Ana Mountains are present as a result of uplift related to movement of the San Andreas and its associated faults, such as the Whittier Fault. As shown on the Caltrans Acceleration Response Spectra (ARS) online generated map in Appendix D, the Whittier segment of the Elsinore Fault Zone is the closest active fault to the site, mapped on the north side of Santa Ana Canyon, north of the study area. The Glen Ivy and Chino segments of the Elsinore Fault Zone are also in close proximity to the site as shown in Appendix D. The site is within the northwestern flank of the Santa Ana Mountains. The Santa Ana Mountains are a structural block bounded by the coast on the west and the Whittier-Elsinore fault zone on the east. The western portion of the Santa Ana Mountains block is underlain predominately by alluvial deposits and Tertiary-aged sedimentary rocks.

4.2 Subsurface Conditions

Locally, the study area is underlain by: artificial fill placed in association with SR 241 and SR 91, sediments eroded from upland areas and transported and deposited by the Santa Ana River, competent landslide debris (left in place during construction of SR 241), and sedimentary bedrock of the Topanga, Vaqueros/Sespe, and Santiago Formations. Summary descriptions of the geologic units expected within the study area are presented below. The distribution of earth units is shown on the geologic map covering the site (see Figure 4-1). The geology mapped during grading of the subject portion of the ETC is presented in Appendix C.

The following units may be encountered along the alignment:

- Surficial soils (Alluvial and artificial fill soils): The artificial fill soils in the upper 5 feet along SR 91
 CIP Package A (URS, 2014a) were described as clayey sand and silty sand, both of which contain
 variable amounts of gravel. The alluvial soil underlying the fills were generally described as
 unconsolidated interbedded gravels, sands, silts, and clays (Silverado, 1997).
- Competent Landslide Debris: During construction of SR 241 (ETC) Sections 12 and 13, numerous landslides were encountered during grading. The landslides were either completely removed or stabilized. The landslide debris left in-place will be similar to the landslides' bedrock units. The bedrock units along the alignment are described below.
- Topanga Formation: The Topanga Formation along the alignment consists of marine, yellow-brown, light olive-gray to dark gray massively interbedded, fine- to medium-grained sandstone and siltstone, with minor, sandy, cobble conglomerate beds. Bedding within the unit is generally poorly defined, with cross-bedded sandstone beds present locally (Silverado, 1997). This unit is present along portions of SR 241 within the project area.

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- Vaqueros/Sespe Formation, undifferentiated: The undifferentiated Vaqueros/Sespe Formation generally consists of interfingering beds of nonmarine and marine, red-brown, green, and gray clayey and silty, fine- to coarse-grained sandstone interbedded with dark, reddish-brown, sandy siltstone and mudstone. The formation is predominantly poorly bedded to massive, with crossbedded sandstone beds present locally. The Vaqueros/Sespe Formation is moderately to well-indurated with some cemented zones (Silverado, 1997). This unit is present along portions of SR 241 within the project area.
- Santiago Formation: The Santiago Formation generally consists of light yellow-brown sandstone with some interbedded lenticular siltstone (Silverado, 1997). In general, the unit is thickly to massively bedded. The formation is generally moderately to well-indurated with some cemented zones. The proposed lane additions to eastbound SR 91, roughly 0.5 mile east of Gypsum Canyon Road, will encroach on an existing 1.5:1 h:v cutslope cut into the Santiago Formation.

The following summary of subsurface conditions is based on our site visit and our review of available, existing geotechnical data for ETC Sections 12 North and 13 and the SR 241/SR 91 interchange (Silverado, 1999a, 1999b).

The vicinity of the Windy Ridge Wildlife Undercrossing is underlain by compacted fill over landslide debris and bedrock of the Vaqueros/Sespe and Santiago Formations. The depth of fill below the southbound SR 241 lanes at the wildlife crossing ranges from approximately 50 to 130 feet in thickness. A subdrain has been constructed at the base of this compacted fill, which transects the wildlife crossing from southwest to northeast. At the area of the proposed widening, the subdrain is located up to 130 feet below existing grade.

The SR 241 mainlines, from the wildlife crossing north, to the proposed SR 241/SR 91 Connector OC (South) – Station 515+50 ("241DC5" Line), are underlain by compacted fill over terrace deposits, landslide debris, and bedrock of the Vaqueros/Sespe and Santiago Formations. The depth of fill along this stretch of highway varies from 4 feet in overexcavated cut areas to approximately 150 feet locally in former canyon areas. Numerous subdrains were constructed at the base of the compacted fill in numerous areas along this stretch of the highway.

The area of the proposed 241/91 Connector OC (South) – Stations 515+50 to 521+50 ("241DC5" Line), is mapped as being underlain by compacted fill over alluvial soil, terrace deposits, landslide debris, and bedrock of the Topanga and Vaqueros/Sespe Formations. The depth of fill along this area varies in thickness, up to approximately 115 feet locally in a former canyon area. Two subdrains have been constructed in this area, with one subdrain located at the base of the compacted fill in the canyon fill near the vicinity of Station 515+80. An additional subdrain has been constructed in the vicinity of Station 520+00.

Northeast of the 241/91 Connector OC (South) – Station 521+50 ("241DC5" Line) to Station 528+50, the alignment is mapped as being underlain by compacted fill over bedrock of the Vaqueros/Sespe Formations. The south abutment area of the 241/91 Connector OC (North), (south of Santa Ana Canyon Road, south of Station 531+80) to Station 528+50 is mapped as Topanga Formation bedrock. A subdrain has been constructed in the vicinity of Station 524+00 at the base of the compacted fill, which is on the order of 60 feet in thickness.

A 1.5:1 h:v cutslope is present extending up from Santa Ana Canyon Road at Station 531+80 ("241DC5" Line), this cutslope is mapped as being composed of Topanga Formation and undifferentiated Vaqueros/Sespe Formation bedrock. Based on the current design, the roadway will sit on cut within bedrock from Stations 528+50 to 531+00. The southwestern abutment for the proposed 241/91 Connector OC (North) will be situated in this area. The proposed 241/91 Connector OC (North) will extend northeast from this abutment and connect to SR 91 near Station 547+50. The bridge from the

cutslope to the northeast will be underlain by fill related to SR 91 and the SR 241/SR 91 interchange, overlying alluvial soils in Santa Ana Canyon.

From Station 547+50 ("241DC5" Line) east along SR 91, the proposed connector and subsequent transition to the mainline toll lanes of SR 91 will be underlain by fill related to SR 91, overlying alluvial soils in Santa Ana Canyon.

The proposed eastbound Gypsum Canyon Road undercrossing widening will be underlain by fill related to SR 91, overlying alluvial soils in Santa Ana Canyon.

The proposed improvements require modification of the existing roughly 140-foot tall, 1.5:1 h:v cutslope present in the vicinity of Station 1488+00 ("EB91" Line), along the south side of SR 91. This slope is composed of Terrace Deposits above Santiago Formation bedrock. Bedding planes within the Terrace Deposits are expected to be limited and subhorizontally dipping. Beds within the Santiago Formation exposed on this slope are variable, but generally trend north 10 degrees west to north 30 degrees west and dip 30 to 60 degrees to the west-southwest. These bedding planes, when intersected with the existing slope face, exhibit an out-of-slope bedding component on the order of 9 degrees.

4.3 Faulting and Seismicity

The study area is not located within an Earthquake Fault Zone, as delineated by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 (CDMG, 2000a). Numerous inactive faults have been mapped in the project area in regional studies and during construction of SR 241 and the SR 241/SR 91 Interchange (Morton, 2004; Silverado, 1999a, 1999b); however, no active faults have been mapped transecting the project area.

The study area is located within a seismically active area in Southern California. The Caltrans ARS Online Tool (Caltrans, 2015) indicates that several active faults are present in the region, as shown in Appendix D, and as listed in Table 4-1. The closest active fault relative to the alignment is the Whittier segment of the Elsinore Fault Zone.

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Geotechnical Conditions

Geotechnical conditions were identified based on the review of past geotechnical information referenced in Section 2. These geotechnical conditions include groundwater, erosion potential, seismic hazards, slope stability, excavation characteristics, and potential geologic hazards.

5.1 Groundwater

No surface bodies of water are present within the proposed alignment. The active channel of the Santa Ana River is situated between 250 and 2,000 feet north of the SR 91 centerline. Flow within the Santa Ana River is controlled by Prado Dam, situated roughly 3 miles northeast of the eastern end of the project.

Groundwater levels in the Santa Ana Canyon generally correspond to the elevation of the Santa Ana River bed, which corresponds to a depth greater than 25 feet below the existing SR 91 lanes. Along SR 241, sedimentary bedrock formations and artificial fill are present. The bedrock units are generally considered non-water bearing. However, local seepages do exist with the formation, along fracture/fault zones; and local perched water bodies may be present where permeability contrasts exist within the unit. Seepages, as well as groundwater at the base of the existing fills, are controlled by subdrain systems installed during the original construction of SR 241 (Silverado, 1999a).

According to the Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Prado Dam and Black Star Canyon 7.5-Minute Quadrangles (California Division of Mines and Geology, 2000b, 2000c), historically high groundwater level within the Santa Ana Canyon ranges from less than 10 feet to 40 feet below the ground surface. Historically high groundwater levels are not available for the mountainous portions of the project.

Fluctuations in the groundwater level and soil moisture content variations should be anticipated during and after the rainy season. Irrigation of landscaped areas, nearby construction, and numerous other human-made and natural influences could also cause a fluctuation in local groundwater levels.

5.2 Erosion

Erosion occurs when rock and/or soil surfaces are exposed to weathering caused by wind and/or water. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) (2015) has delineated Soil Erodibility Factors (K Factors), for the soil units mapped along the alignment. The K Factor provides an indication of how susceptible surface soils are to erosion. The USDA ratings for the soils along the alignment are shown in Appendix E.

In general, a K Factor of 0.05 to 0.20 is considered to have a low susceptibility to erosion; 0.20 to 0.40 is considered moderate and greater than 0.40, high (USDA, 2013). Soils mapped along the alignment have a K Factor ranging from 0.05 to 0.37. Based on the distribution of mapped soil units along the alignment, the project area is considered to have a moderate erosion potential.

5.3 Seismic Hazards

Two types of seismic hazards were considered within the study area. The first involved primary hazards from ground rupture and shaking. The second involved secondary hazards, primarily generated by ground shaking.

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5.3.1 Primary Seismic Hazards

The primary seismic hazards present within the study area include seismic shaking and fault-induced ground rupture.

5.3.1.1 Seismic Shaking

Each of the PFRs (CH2M, 2015a, 2015b, 2015c, 2015d) prepared for the proposed structures contains structure specific seismic recommendations. The following information is for the intersection of SR 241 and SR 91 as shown in Appendix D. Based on the various soil types anticipated within the study area, an average shearwave velocity of 900 feet per second (270 meters per second) was selected for this conceptual level of study. Based on the Caltrans (2015) ARS Online Tool, response spectral analysis was conducted to estimate the ground motions at the site. Results indicate a peak ground acceleration of 0.63 (g = acceleration due to gravity). The average shearwave velocity to be used in the final design will be based on future site-specific data. Seismic data are presented in Appendix D; controlling faults are summarized in Table 4-1.

5.3.1.2 Fault-Induced Ground Rupture

Fault-induced ground rupture could occur where active or potentially active faults cross the project alternatives. At these locations, a potential exists for permanent ground displacement along the fault during an earthquake. The nature of the rupture could be vertical movement, horizontal movement, or some combination of vertical and horizontal movement. There are no known active or potentially active faults that transect the study area (see Section 4.3), the risk of ground rupture along the alignment is considered to be low.

5.3.2 Secondary Seismic Hazards

A number of geologic hazards can result from strong ground shaking caused by a seismic event. These hazards range from liquefaction to seismically induced settlements, and are discussed below.

- Liquefaction: During strong ground-shaking, loose, saturated, cohesionless soils in the upper 50 to 75 feet below ground surface can experience a temporary loss of shear strength and ground deformations can occur. This phenomenon is known as liquefaction. The potential for liquefaction will depend on a combination of soil density, the grain-size distribution, depth below the ground surface, and the location of the water table. Consequences of liquefaction could include loss in bearing capacity of foundations, lateral flow or spreading of the ground, and post-earthquake settlement. The elevated portions of the project area underlain by bedrock and artificial fill over bedrock are not considered susceptible to liquefaction. Historic high groundwater levels in the vicinity of the SR 241/SR 91 interchange and within Santa Ana Canyon along SR 91 have been mapped at 10 to 40 feet below ground surface (CDMG, 2000b, 2000c). These areas have been mapped in a liquefaction Zone of Required Investigation as shown on Figure 5-1.
- Seismically Induced Landslides: The potential for seismically induced landslides will depend on the steepness of the slope, strength and structure of the soil/rock, groundwater depth and extent, and level of ground shaking. Consequences could include adverse loading on structures located on or adjacent to ground that moves. The steeper portions of the slopes along the subject portions of SR 241 and SR 91 have been mapped in an earthquake-induced landslide Zone of Required Investigation as shown on Figure 5-1. The slopes within the limits of the existing SR 241 improvements have not been included in the Zone of Required Investigation. Landslides/unstable areas were previously located within the SR 241 portion of the project area. However, they have been removed/stabilized during the construction of SR 241. There is one slope along SR 91 which will require significant modification, as discussed in Sections 5.4 and 6.2.

- Seismically Induced Settlement: Loose, unsaturated granular soils are susceptible to seismically induced settlement. These settlements can result in total and differential settlement of soils supporting structures, roadways, and utilities. The magnitude of these settlements will depend on the type of structure, the characteristics of the soil below the structure, and the level of ground shaking. In general, soils above the groundwater table may be susceptible to seismically induced settlement, including the sediments within the Santa Ana River channel.
- Tsunamis and Seiches: Tsunamis are waves typically generated offshore or within large open bodies of water primarily during subaqueous fault rupture or a subaqueous landslide event. Seiches are waves generated within a large closed body of water, also caused either by subaqueous fault rupture or landslide events, or by ground oscillations from distant earthquakes. The study area is located roughly 20 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and has a minimum elevation over 300 feet. As there are no enclosed bodies of water adjacent to the study area, there is no potential impact to the project due to a tsunami or seiche. However, the SR 91 portion of the alignment is located within the inundation zone associated with a failure of Prado Dam on the City of Anaheim General Plan Dam Inundation Map (City of Anaheim, 2001).

5.4 Slope Stability

The stability of a slope depends on the inclination, geology and geologic structure, soil and rock strength, and ground and surface water conditions within the slope. Areas with slopes have a potential hazard from slope failures. In addition, excavating, grading, or fill work during construction might introduce temporary slope stability hazards.

The existing slopes present along the alignment will not be significantly modified by the proposed improvements, with the exception of the existing 1.5:1 h:v cutslope located in the vicinity of SR 91 Station 1488+00 ("EB91" Line). Considering that this slope was cut at a 1.5:1 h:v inclination and is performing well from a global stability standpoint, it is likely that the majority of the bedding is either neutral to, or into, slope and that the out-of-slope bedding component (see Section 4.2) is negligible and does not lend to the instability of the slope. No clay seams or significant planes of weakness were mapped on the slope (see Appendix C). This slope is currently undergoing considerable erosion, due to the nature of the Santiago Formation, and the steep 1.5:1 h:v inclination of this slope. Erosional rills on the order of 1 to 2 feet in depth and 3 to 4 feet in width were observed on the slope during the site reconnaissance conducted in 2011.

5.5 Excavation Characteristics

It is expected that the onsite bedrock, including the cutslope proposed at Station 1488 ("EB91" Line), will be rippable using conventional methods and equipment. However, localized beds will likely be encountered that will be marginally rippable. These beds will likely be able to be slowly broken down using a concentrated effort, such as with heavy ripping, percussion hammers, or breakers. Oversized material may be generated from these operations, or may be encountered locally within the alluvial soils or conglomerate beds.

5.6 Corrosion Characteristics

Soils are defined as corrosive based on the Caltrans Corrosion Guidelines (Caltrans, 2012).

Soils are considered to be corrosive to structural elements if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- Soluble chloride concentration is greater than or equal to 500 parts per million.
- Soluble sulfate concentration is greater than or equal to 2,000 parts per million.

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The pH is 5.5 or less.

The SR 91 CIP (which includes the eastern portion of the SR 91 segment) Geotechnical Design Report (URS, 2014) indicated that corrosive soils were encountered locally during the investigation. Based on the ETC Section 13 Materials Report (Silverardo, 1997), predominantly noncorrosive materials were encountered during the investigation.

Corrosion testing would be conducted during future phases of the project. During design, a corrosion engineer would review the corrosion data and provide appropriate corrosion design recommendations.

5.7 Ground Settlement and Collapsible Soils

Ground settlement can occur when new loads are added to soil, or when a change in water levels results in a decrease in pore water pressures within compressible soils. Collapsible soils consist predominantly of sand- and silt-size particles arranged in a loose "honeycomb" structure. This loose structure is held together by small amounts of water-softening cementing agents, such as clay or calcium carbonate. When the soil becomes wet, these cementing agents soften and the honeycomb structure collapses and generates ground settlement. Both conditions could potentially occur within the study area, in particular within young alluvial sediments such as those which underlie SR 91 in the project area.

5.8 Expansive Materials

Expansive soils are clay-rich soils that swell and shrink with wetting and drying. The mineralogy and percentage of clay-sized particles present within a soil determine the potential for expansive behavior. The shrink-swell capacity of expansive soils can result in differential movement beneath foundations. Bedrock units also can exhibit expansive properties due to the clay content within the bedrock. Clay-rich soils and bedrock are locally present within the study area. Expansive soils are not uncommon, and can be exported offsite or mixed with non-expansive soils to yield a material suitable for its intended purpose.

Most of the proposed improvements will be founded in existing or new engineered fill. The existing fills were placed in accordance with Caltrans guidelines, and expansive fills are not anticipated within 4 feet of finished grade.

Between direct connector Stations 528+50 and 531+00 ("241DC5" Line), the alignment will be situated atop cut in the Topanga and Vaqueros/Sespe formations. During the original construction of SR 241, the Vaqueros/Sespe formation was observed to be locally highly expansive. Future geotechnical investigations should evaluate the expansion potential of the Vaqueros/Sespe formation bedrock exposed at or near subgrade.

5.9 Hazardous Materials

Please see the Initial Site Assessment prepared for the project (RBF, 2015).

Preliminary Recommendations and Conclusions

The SR 241/SR 91 Express Lanes Connector Project is considered feasible from a geotechnical standpoint. A generalized discussion of the geologic setting and potential geologic hazards covering the study area is presented in Sections 3 through 5 of this report. The following is a discussion of preliminary planning-level recommendations for the project, design-level geotechnical recommendations will be presented in a future Geotechnical Design Report during the next phase of the project. Preliminary geotechnical recommendations for the proposed structures, including the SR 91 median MSE walls, can be found in the associated PFRs (CH2M, 2015a, 2015b, 2015c, 2015d).

A number of the potential geotechnical hazards discussed in Section 5 of this report, including some secondary seismic hazards such as liquefaction will require additional investigation. These hazards are common to California and can be mitigated by implementing the appropriate design measures. Future geotechnical investigations will provide the needed geotechnical parameters to appropriately design the project to account for the appropriate hazards. The project would be designed in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications, which include general earthwork and grading specifications.

6.1 Retaining walls

The proposed retaining walls are summarized in Table 6-1 and are shown on the project plans in Appendix A. Retaining walls will be designed in accordance with the LRFD method as specified in the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications (AASHTO, 2012), and California Amendments to AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications (Caltrans, 2014).

The maximum retaining wall height for the project is on the order of 30 feet. For preliminary planning purposes, Caltrans standard walls and MSE walls appear to be suitable retaining wall types. At the locations where right-of-way is limited soldier pile walls can be considered, dependent on the subgrade materials present. A soil-nail or tieback wall may be required where a retaining wall supports a relatively high cutslope.

6.2 Cutslope South of Eastbound SR 91 (Station 1488+00 "EB91" Line)

The maximum cutslope for the project is in the vicinity of Station 1488+00 ("EB91" Line) where a modification to the existing 1.5:1 h:v cutslope is proposed. The existing slope is performing well from a global stability standpoint. The new slope will have a maximum height of 140 feet, similar to the height of the existing cutslope in this area. Considering that the slope height will not increase, and the slope will be regraded at 2:1 h:v inclination with terrace drains, it is anticipated that the slope will be stable. The geology of this slope should be further evaluated during the next phase of the project to confirm that adverse conditions are not present.

6.3 General Earthwork

Numerous subdrains have been constructed within SR 241 limits (see Section 4.2 and Appendix C), with a number of the subdrains are located in areas of the proposed structures. The locations of these subdrains in relation to proposed improvements should be evaluated as the project proceeds.

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Based on the currently available layout of the proposed improvements, cuts and fills are expected to reach design grades. This grading can be achieved using conventional earthwork methods.

The proposed lane additions along SR 241 and SR 91 will be underlain by artificial fill and bedrock. The existing fills were placed in accordance with TCA and Caltrans guidelines, and expansive fills are not anticipated within 4 feet of finished grade along the mainlines. Bedrock encountered near road grade along the proposed connector may need to be removed or remediated if found to be expansive. Areas of existing fill may need to be processed (scarified, moisture conditioned, and recompacted), or overexcavated, dependent on the actual conditions observed.

Bridge embankments will be composed of sedimentary bedrock or new engineered fill, similar to the existing SR 241/SR 91 mainline connectors. The embankments would be constructed in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications.

6.4 Future Geotechnical Exploration and Investigations

Additional subsurface investigations will be required as the project proceeds. The purpose of the investigations is to evaluate the subsurface conditions and provide geotechnical information for design and construction of structural foundations and remedial earthwork. The following are recommended explorations for the project:

- Cutslope south of eastbound SR 91, Station 1488 ("EB91" Line,): The slope should be investigated
 to verify that favorable geologic structure exists. Downhole geologic structural data should be
 collected and evaluated from two locations at the top of the slope, the depth of the borings should
 extend below the toe of slope.
- Retaining Walls: For the retaining wall foundations, subsurface explorations would be conducted in accordance with Section 10.4.2 of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) Bridge Design Specifications (AASHTO, 2012). A minimum of one exploration for each retaining wall is recommended. For retaining walls more than 100 feet in length, exploration points will be spaced every 100 to 200 feet. The depth of exploration will extend at least between one and two times the wall height. For anchored and soil-nailed walls, additional exploration points in the anchorage zone are recommended at a distance of 1.0 to 1.5 times the height of the wall behind the wall, spaced at 100 to 200 feet.
- Bridge Foundations: See the PFR (CH2M, 2015a, 2015b, 2015c, 2015d)
- Roadway Design: Regularly spaced explorations should be conducted to evaluate the pavement and subsurface soils for pavement design. The depth of exploration should be on the order of 10 feet below grade.

All geotechnical explorations except those performed solely for roadway design should extend through unsuitable strata such as soft, highly compressible soils, peat, highly organic materials, and loose coarsegrained soils to reach competent material of suitable bearing strata.

SECTION 7

Limitations

This DPGR has been prepared for the exclusive use of the Transportation Corridor Agencies and its project partners for specific application to the SR 241/SR 91 Express Lanes Connector Project. The report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted geological and geotechnical engineering practices. No other warranty, express or implied, is made.

The geotechnical and geological information contained in this report is based on data obtained from review of available sources of information such as geological maps and documents, as-built plans, and previous field investigations within the study area. The logs of soil and rock borings from the available information indicate subsurface conditions only at specific locations and times, and only to the depths penetrated. The borings do not necessarily reflect variations that could exist between locations or possible changes that might take place with time and depth. These variations could change some of the hazards discussed and geotechnical recommendations provided in this report. In addition, information about faulting and seismicity is continually being advanced as new scientific work is carried out. These studies could change the level of hazard from faulting and ground shaking, as well as associated hazards, leading to either reduced or increased hazards. As these discoveries are made, the hazard evaluation for the alternatives may require updating.

In the event that any change in the nature, design, or location of the alternatives occurs, conclusions and recommendations of this report should not be considered valid unless such changes are reviewed, and the conclusions of this report are modified or verified in writing by CH2M's geotechnical staff. CH2M is not responsible for any claims, damages, or liability associated with the reinterpretation or reuse of the subsurface data in this report by others.

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Tables

Table 4-1. Distance to Controlling Faults

SR 241/SR 91 Express Lane Connector Project, Orange County, California

Fault Name/ Fault Identification Number	Mmax	Slip Rate (mm/year)	R_{Jup}^{a}	R _{JB} ^b	R _x ^c
Elsinore Fault Zone (Glen Ivy Section)/365	7.7	5	4.46	4.46	2.40
Elsinore Fault Zone (Whittier Section)/352	6.9	2.5	1.83	1.83	1.83
Elsinore Fault Zone (Chino Section)/355	6.6	1	6.13	0.29	8.01

^a Closest distance (in kilometers) to the fault rupture plane

mm/year = millimeters per year

Mmax = maximum moment magnitude

^b Closest distance (in kilometers) measured as the shortest horizontal distance to the surface projection of the rupture area

 $^{^{\}rm c}$ Horizontal distance (in kilometers) to the fault trace or surface projection

Table 6-1. Proposed Retaining Walls ^a SR 241/SR 91 Express Lane Connector Project, Orange County, California

Station/Line ^b	Location	Length (feet)	Maximum Height (feet)	Cut/Fill Wall	Supporting Structure
1441 to 1465/"EB91"	SR 91 Median Westbound	1400	15	Fill	Bridge Approach
1441 to 1465/"EB91"	SR 91 Median Eastbound	1400	15	Fill	Bridge Approach
270 to 296/"241DC3"	SR 91 Median	2600	6	Fill	Roadway and Barrier
1504 to 1514/"EB91"	Slope outside SR 91 Eastbound Outside Shoulder	1200	30	Fill	Roadway Widening
882/"B" to 507/"241DC5"	SR 241 Southbound Median	2500	15	Cut/Fill	Roadway Widening

^a All measurements are approximate

SR = State Route

^a See Appendix A

Figures



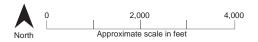
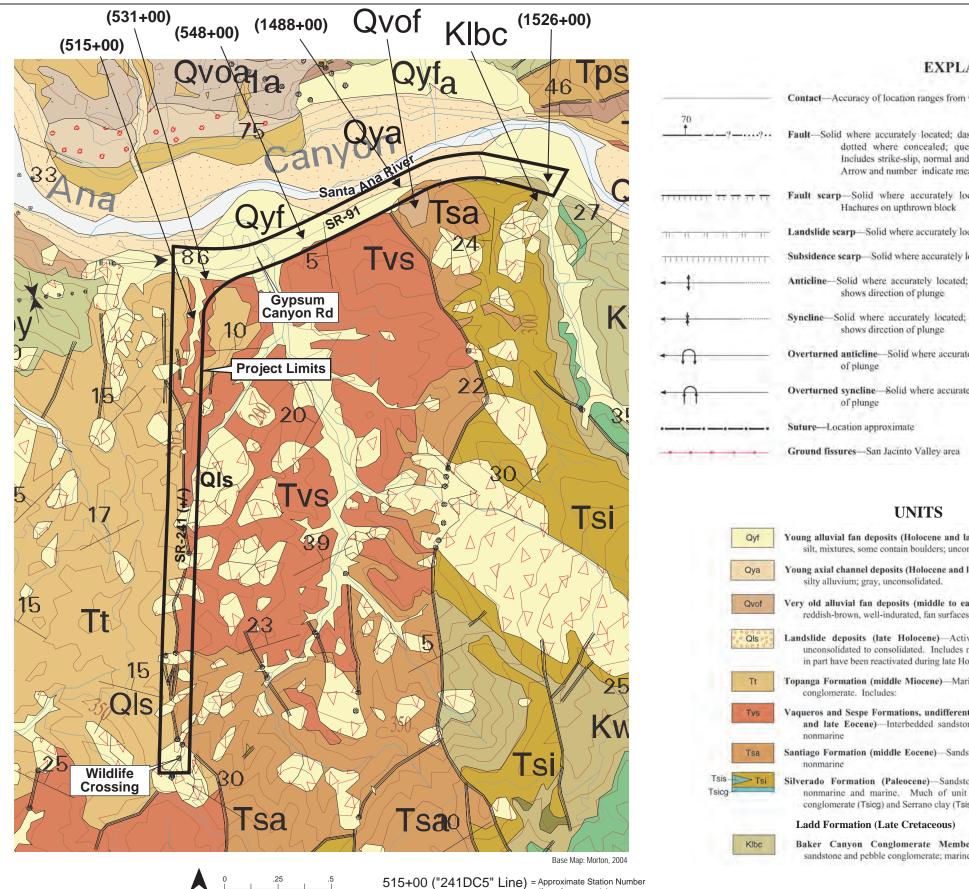


Figure 1-1
Site Location Map
District Preliminary Geotechnical Report
SR 241/SR 91 Express Lanes Connector Project
Orange County, California





1526+00 ("EB91" Line)

EXPLANATION

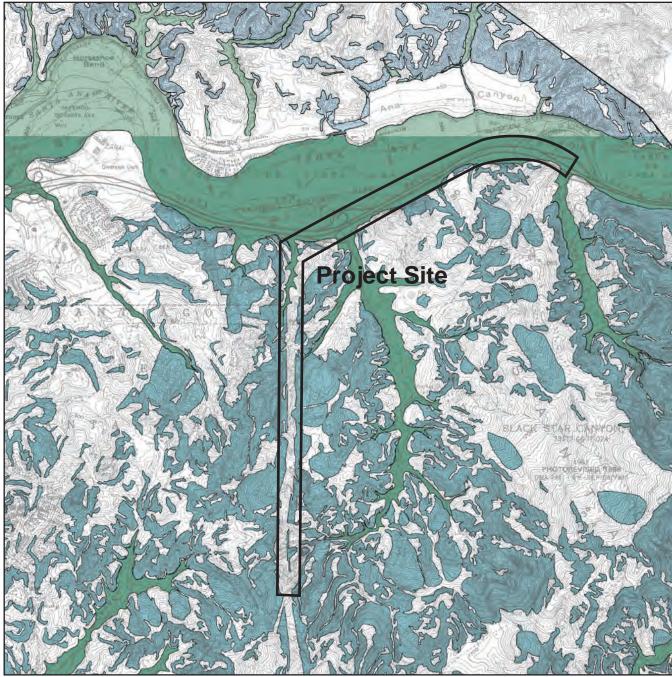
Contact—Accuracy of location ranges from well-located to approximately located Strike and dip of beds 70 Inclined Fault-Solid where accurately located; dashed where approximately located or inferred; dotted where concealed; queried where location or existence uncertain. — Vertical Includes strike-slip, normal and reverse dip-slip, oblique-slip, and thrust faults. Arrow and number indicate measured dip of fault plane Overturned Fault scarp-Solid where accurately located; dashed where approximately located. Horizontal Landslide searp—Solid where accurately located. Hachures on upper part of headscarp Strike and dip of metamorphic foliation Subsidence scarp-Solid where accurately located. Hachures on upper surface ______Inclined Anticline-Solid where accurately located; dotted where concealed. Arrowhead on axis → Vertical Syncline-Solid where accurately located; dotted where concealed. Arrowhead on axis Strike and dip of primary igneous foliation Inclined Overturned anticline—Solid where accurately located. Arrowhead on axis shows direction Vertical Overturned syncline-Solid where accurately located. Arrowhead on axis shows direction Bearing and plunge of linear features \longrightarrow_{70} Inclined

Young alluvial fan deposits (Holocene and late Pleistocene)-Gravel, sand, and silt, mixtures, some contain boulders; unconsolidated. Young axial channel deposits (Holocene and late Pleistocene)-Gravel, sand, and Very old alluvial fan deposits (middle to early Pleistocene)-Sandy alluvium; reddish-brown, well-indurated, fan surfaces well-dissected. (Terrace Deposits) Landslide deposits (late Holocene)—Active or recently active landslides; unconsolidated to consolidated. Includes many early Holocene landslides that in part have been reactivated during late Holocene Topanga Formation (middle Miocene)-Marine sandstone, siltstone, and locally Vaqueros and Sespe Formations, undifferentiated (early Miocene, Oligocene, and late Eocene) - Interbedded sandstone and conglomerate; marine and Santiago Formation (middle Eocene)-Sandstone and conglomerate, marine and Silverado Formation (Paleocene)—Sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate; nonmarine and marine. Much of unit is thoroughly weathered. Basal conglomerate (Tsicg) and Serrano clay (Tsis) are subdivided locally Baker Canyon Conglomerate Member-Conglomerate, conglomeratic sandstone and pebble conglomerate; marine and locally nonmarine(?)

Figure 4-1 **Geologic Map**

District Preliminary Geotechnical Report SR 241/SR 91 Express Lanes Connector Project Orange County, California





Reference: CDMG, 2001a and 2001b

MAP EXPLANATION

Zones of Required Investigation:



Liquefaction – Areas where historical occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and ground-water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.

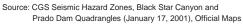


Earthquake Induced Landslides — Areas where previous occurrence of landslide movement, or local geological, geotechnical and subsurface water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.



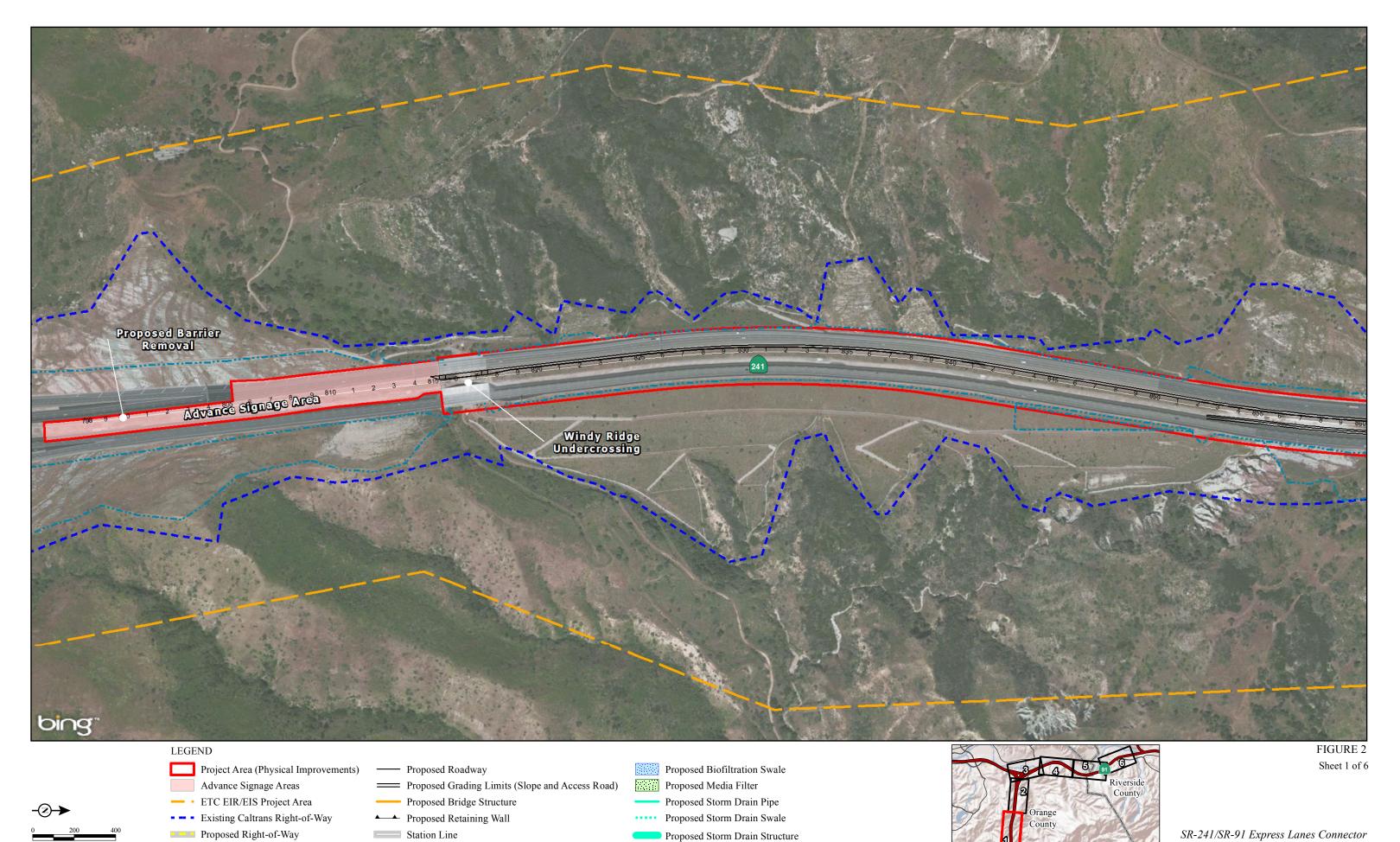
Figure 5-1 Seismic Hazard Zones Map

District Preliminary Geotechnical Report SR 241/SR 91 Express Lanes Connector Project Orange County, California





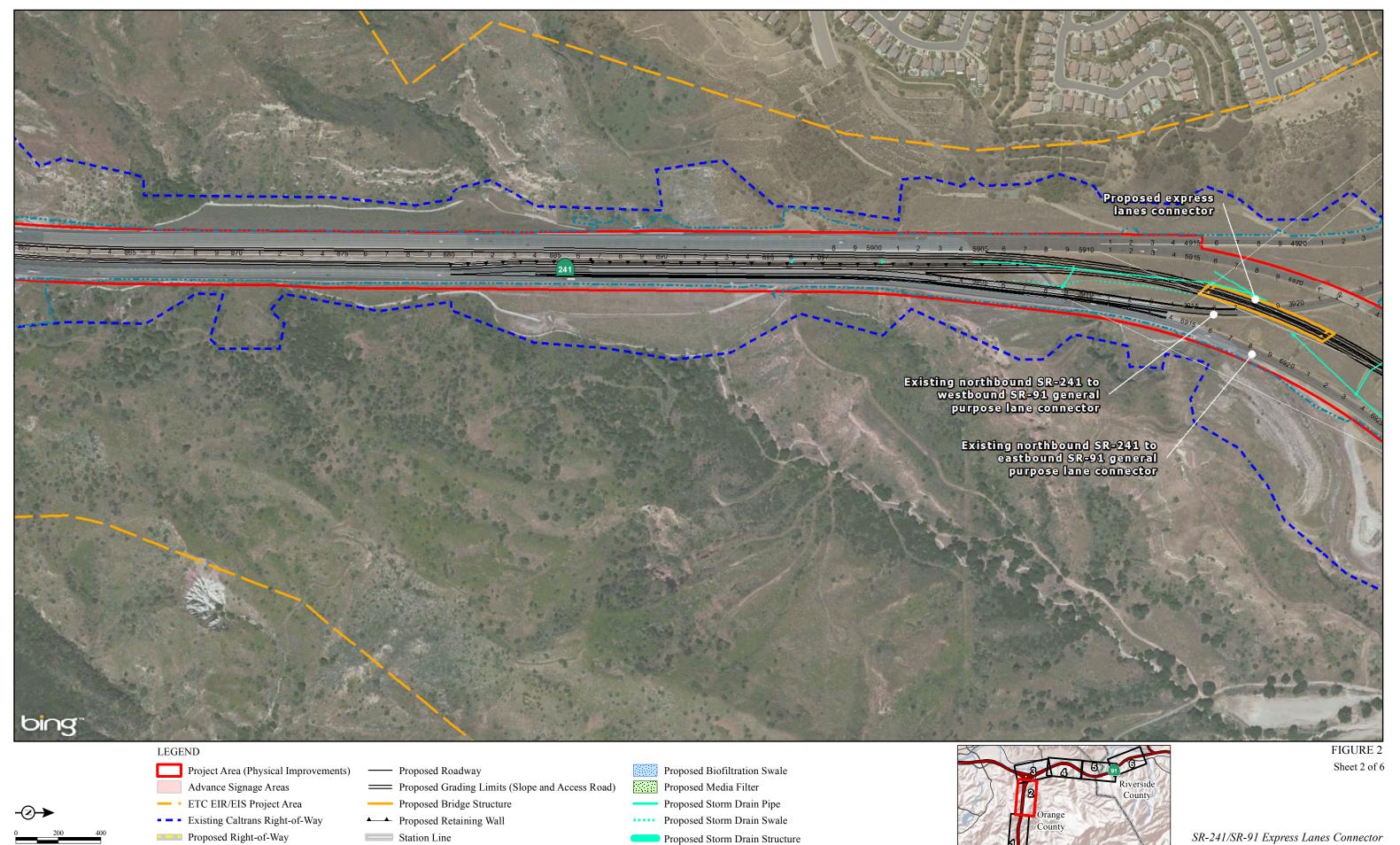
Appendix A Project Layout Maps and Plans



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SOURCE: Bing (2012); RBF (7/1/2015)

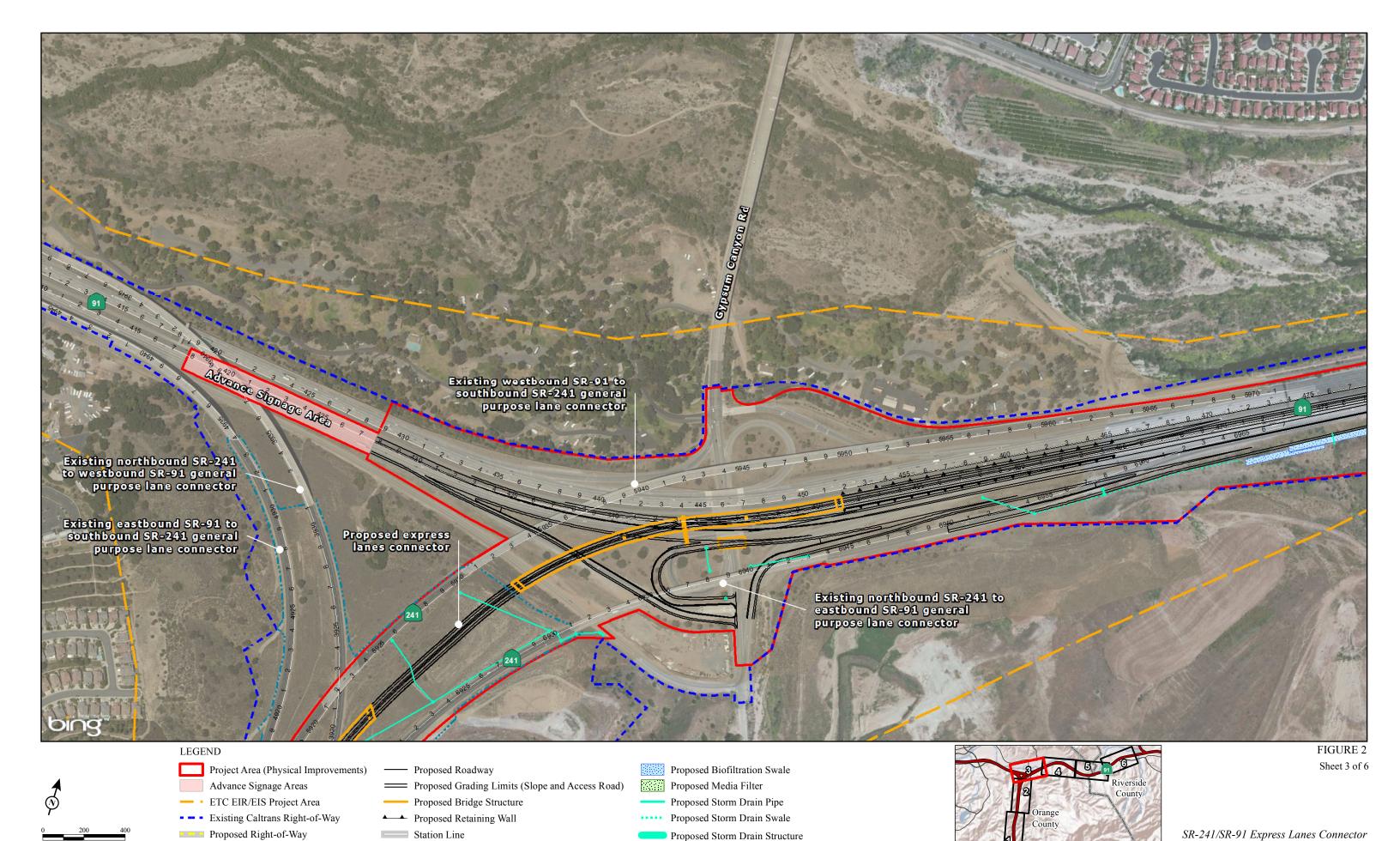
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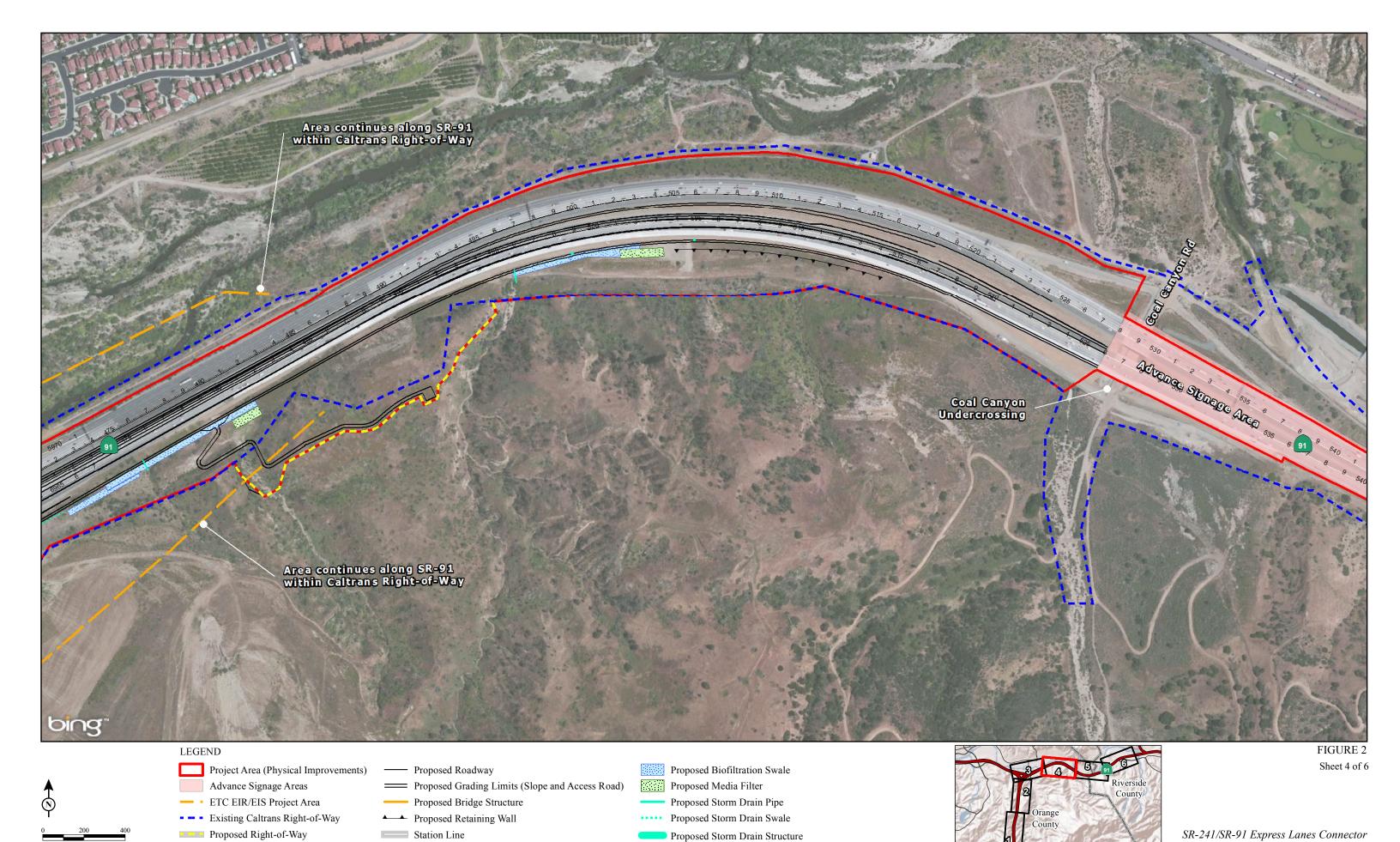
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---- Existing Wildlife Fencing



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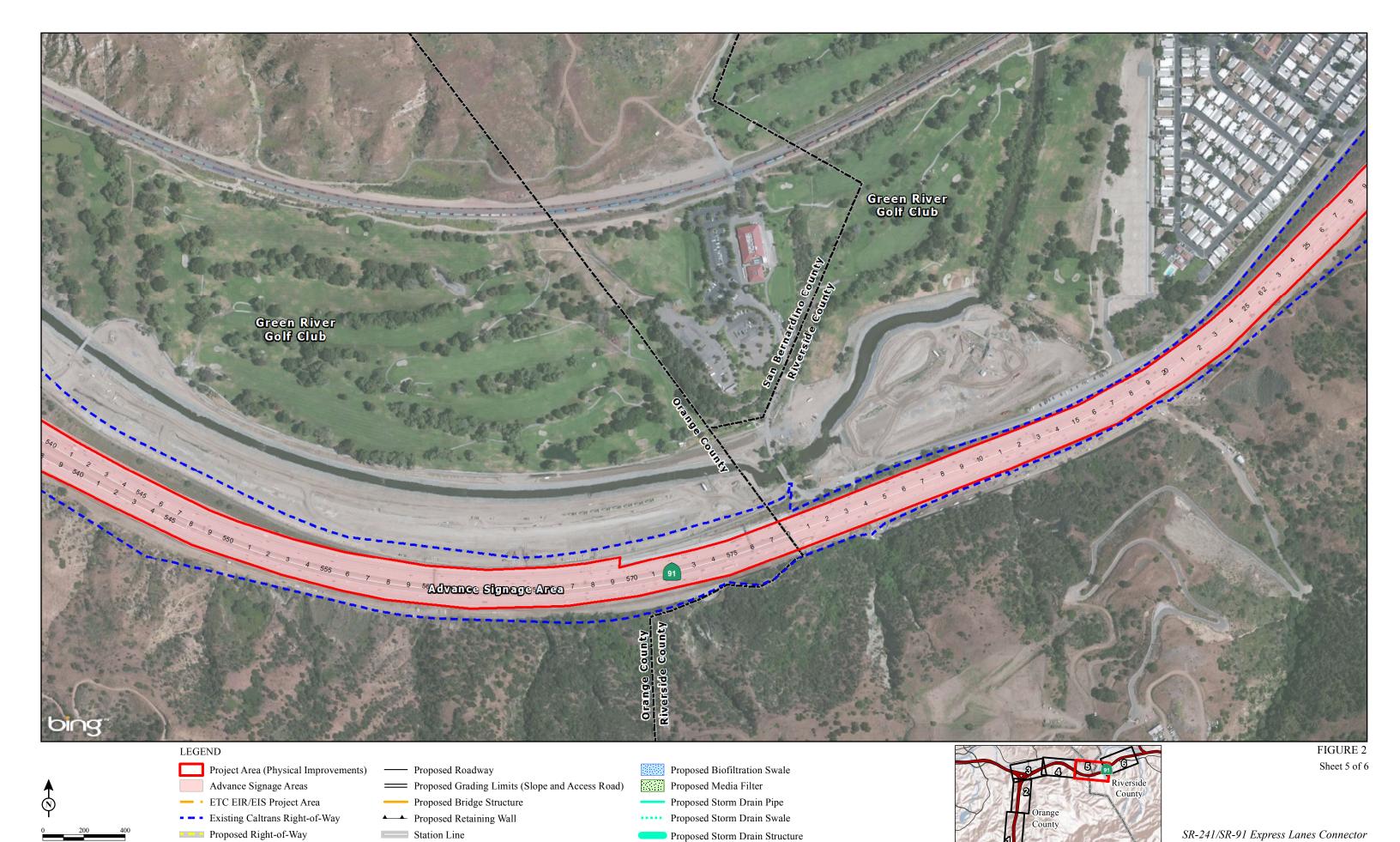


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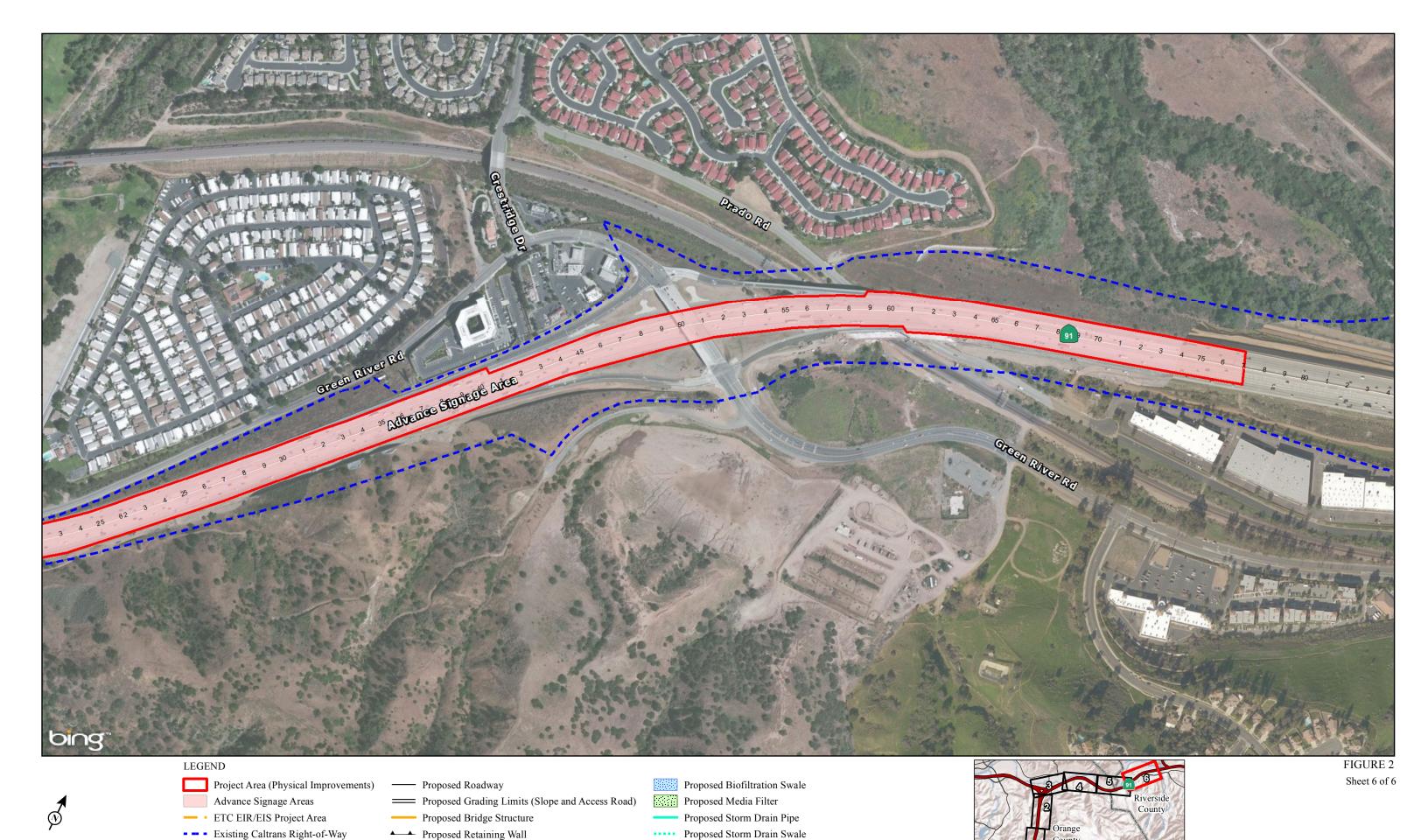


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Proposed Storm Drain Structure

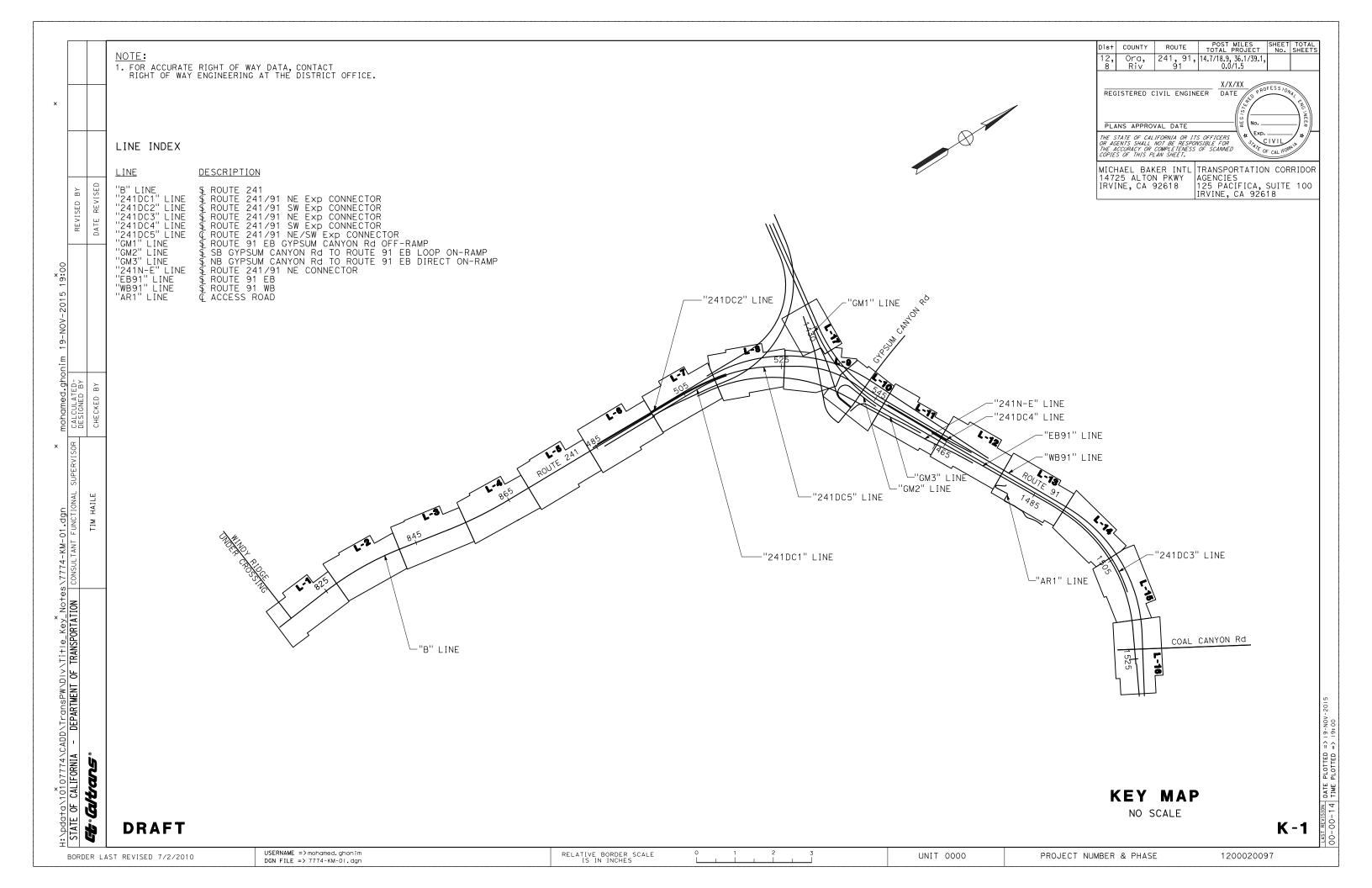
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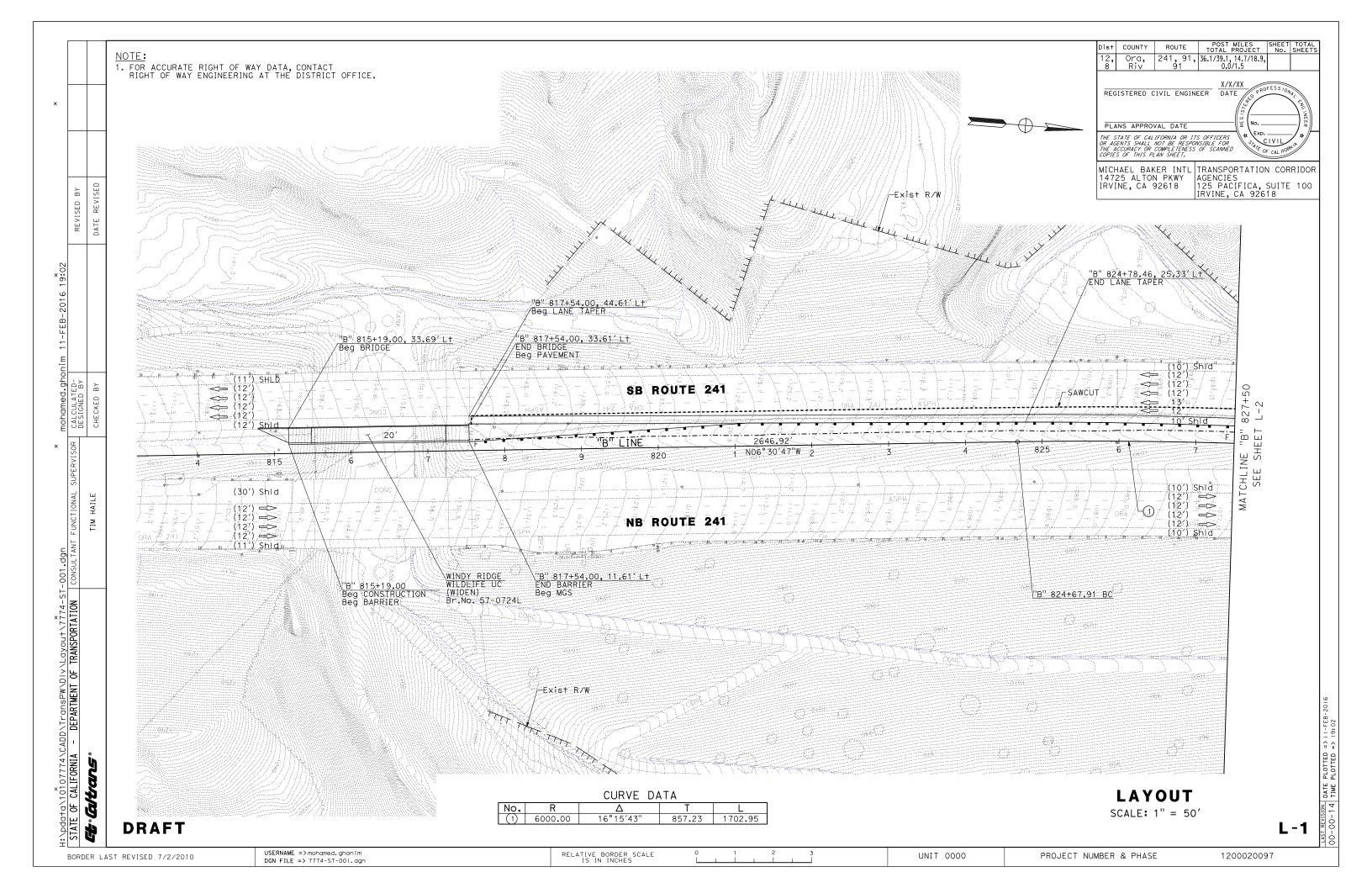
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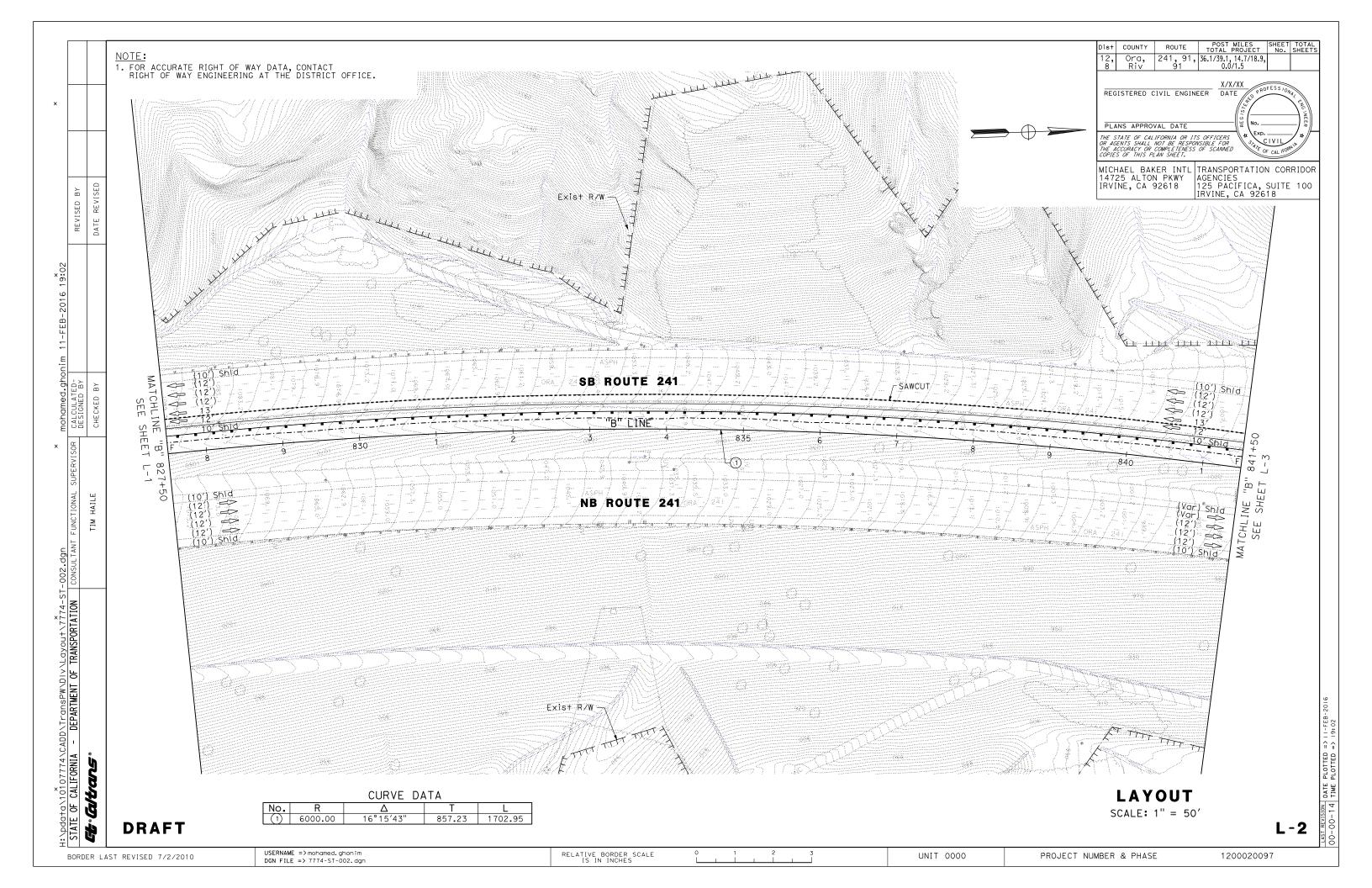
Proposed Right-of-Way

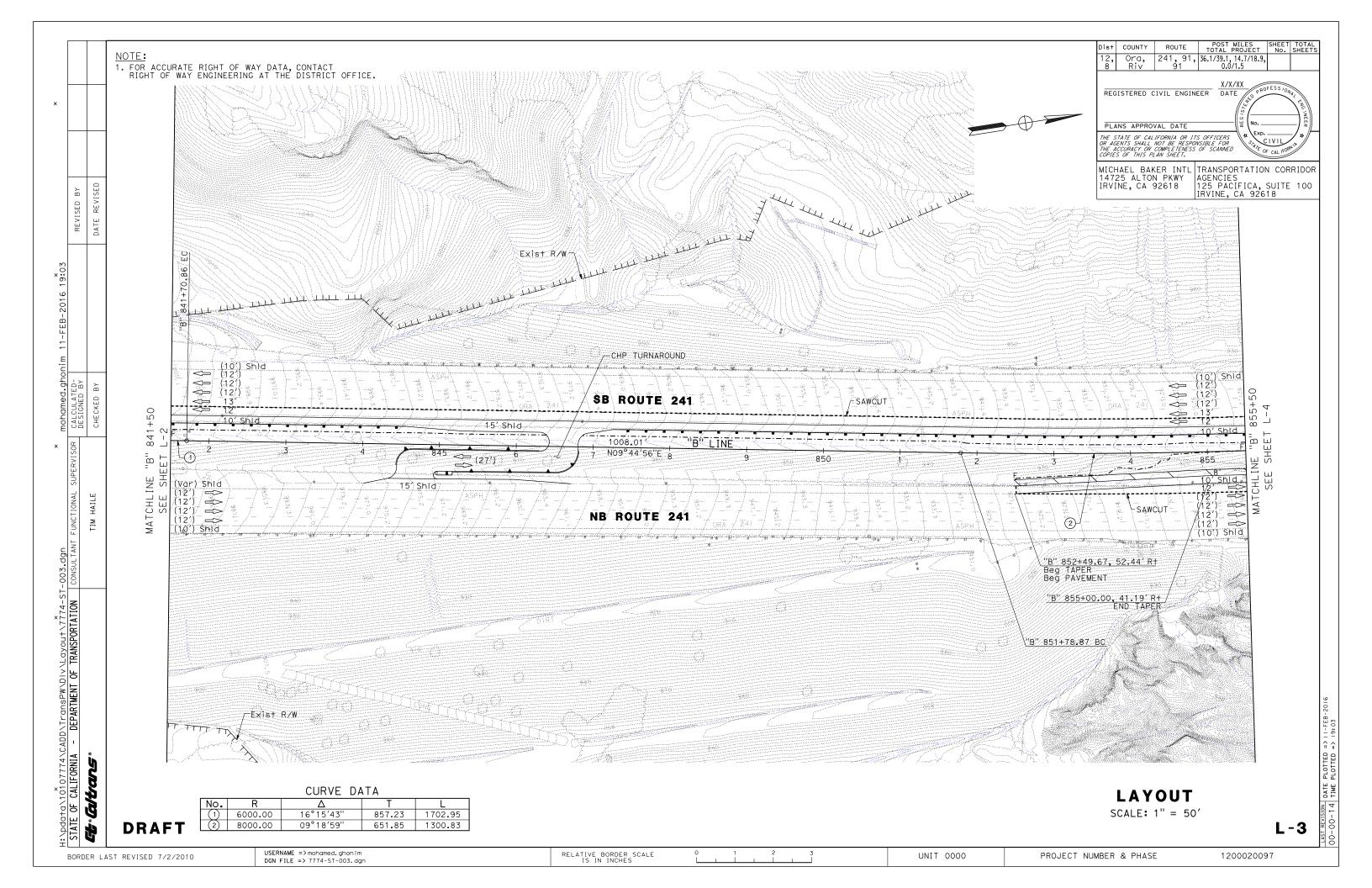
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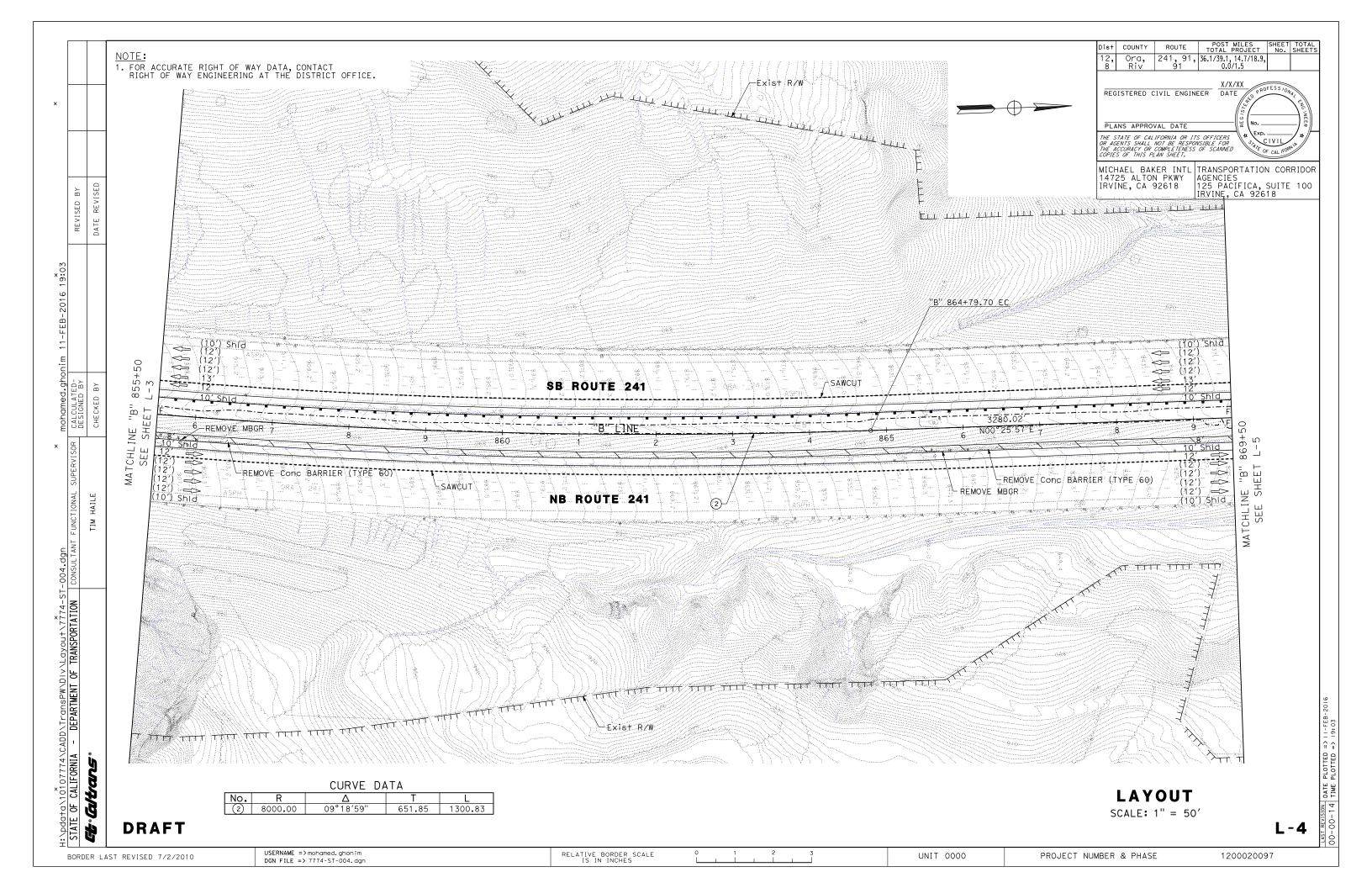
Station Line

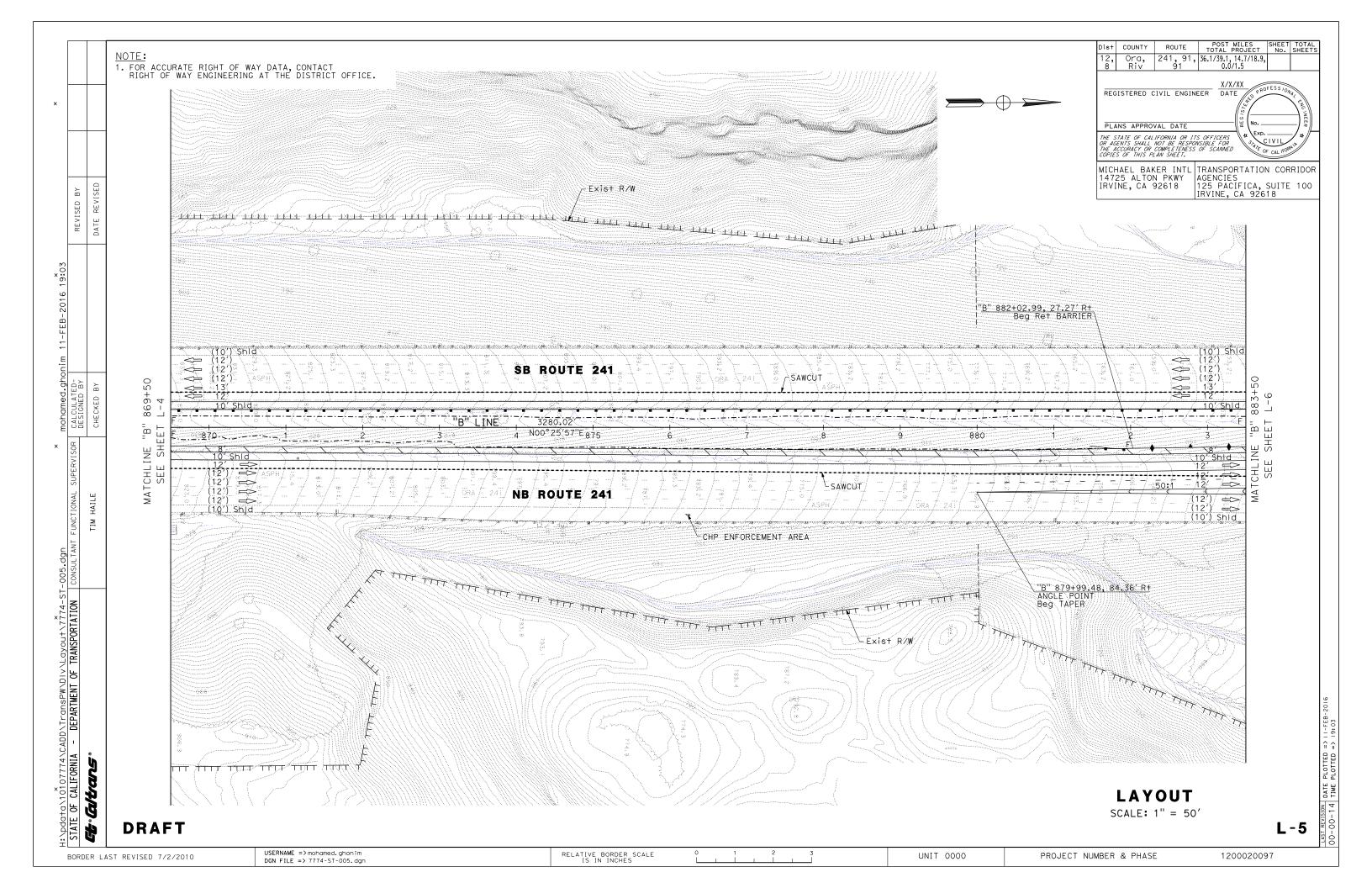


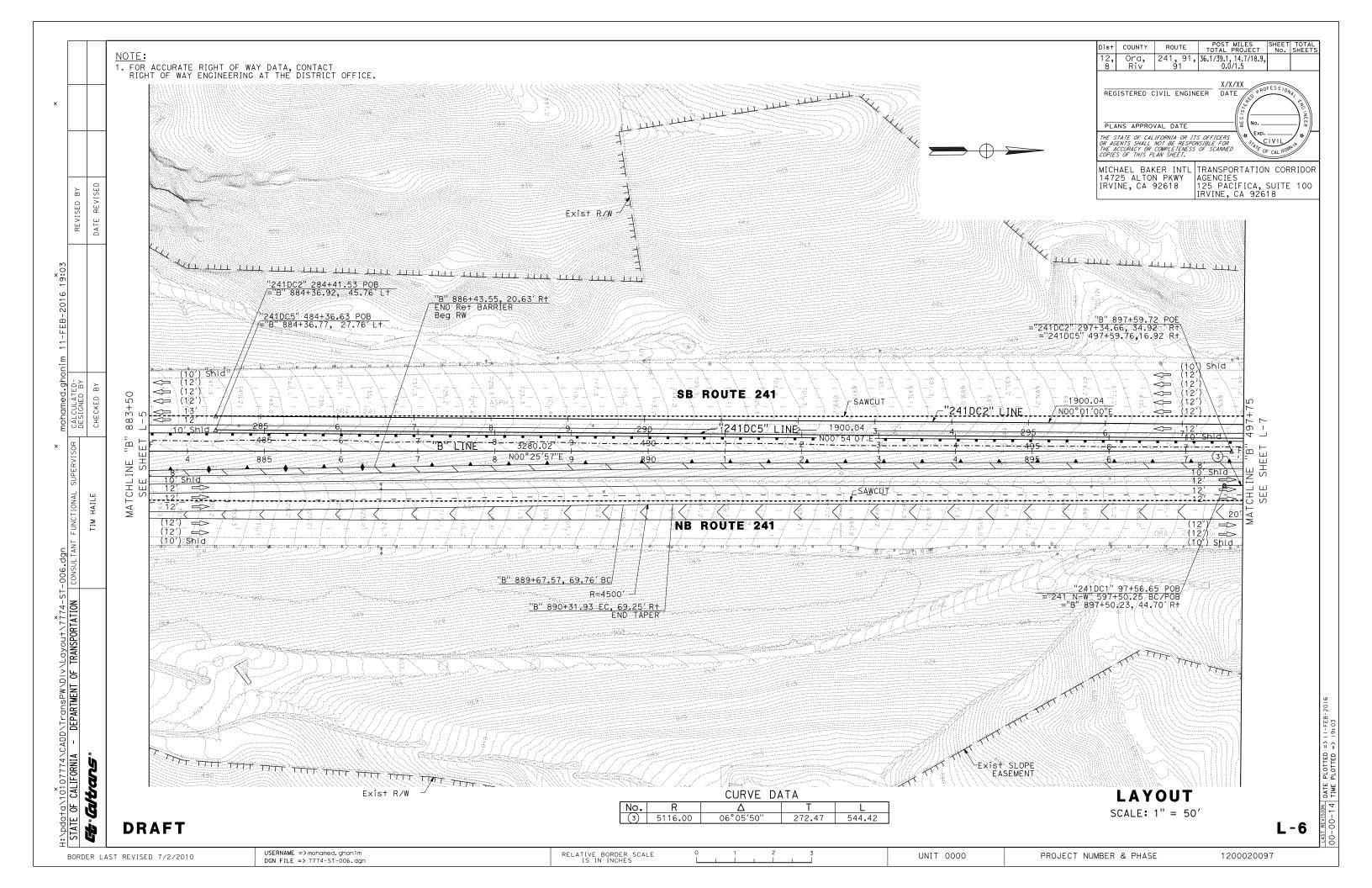


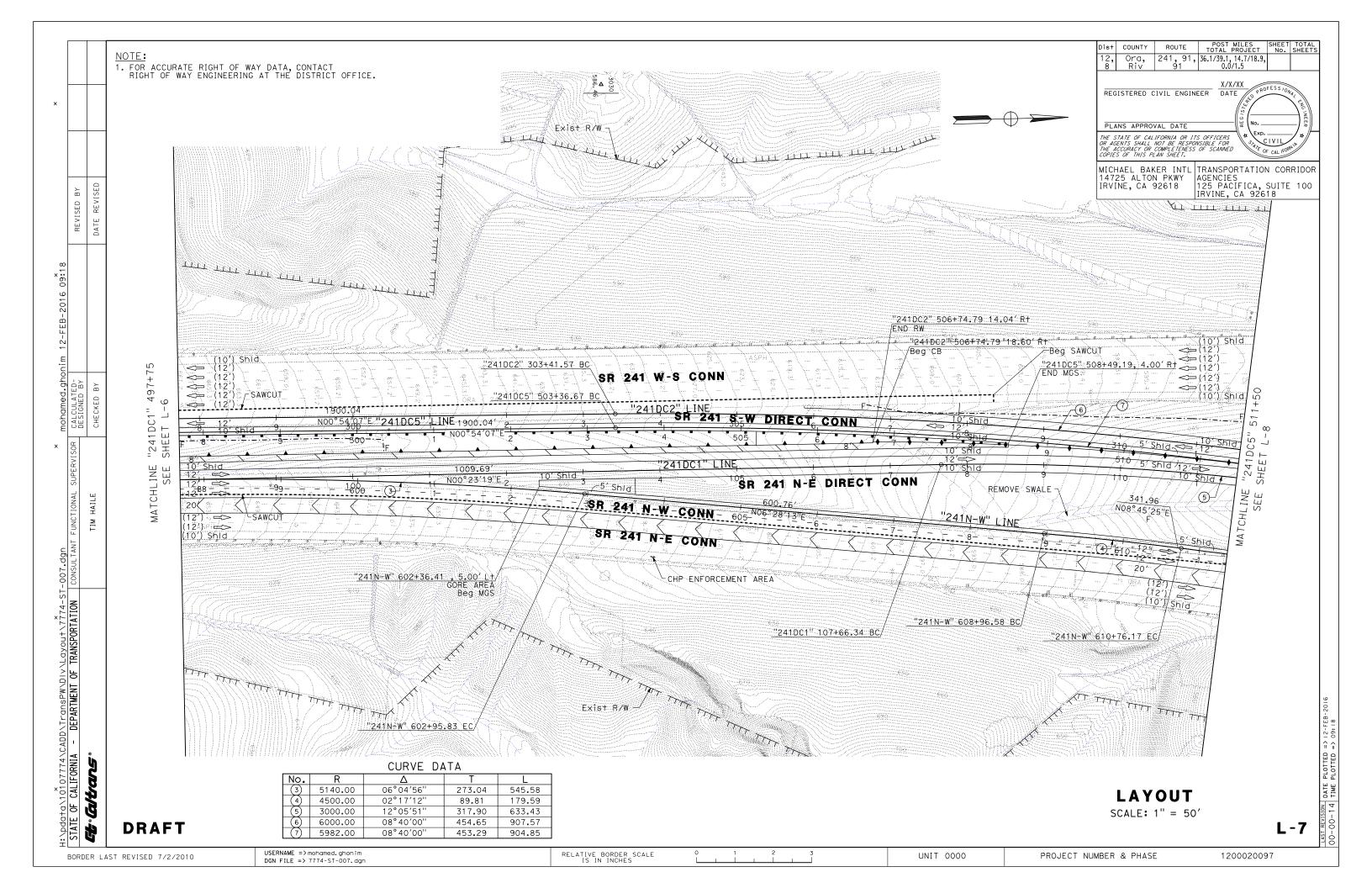


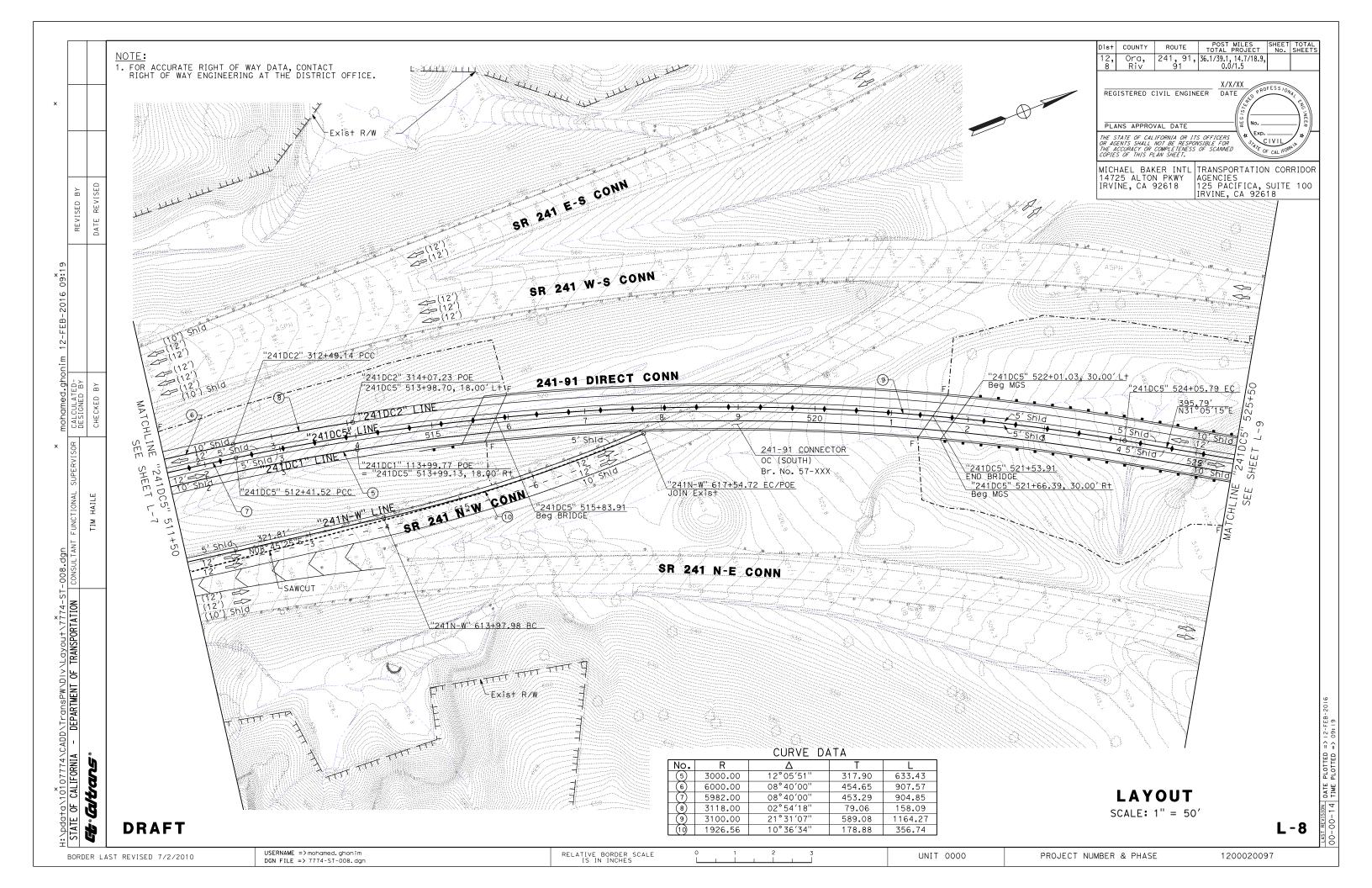


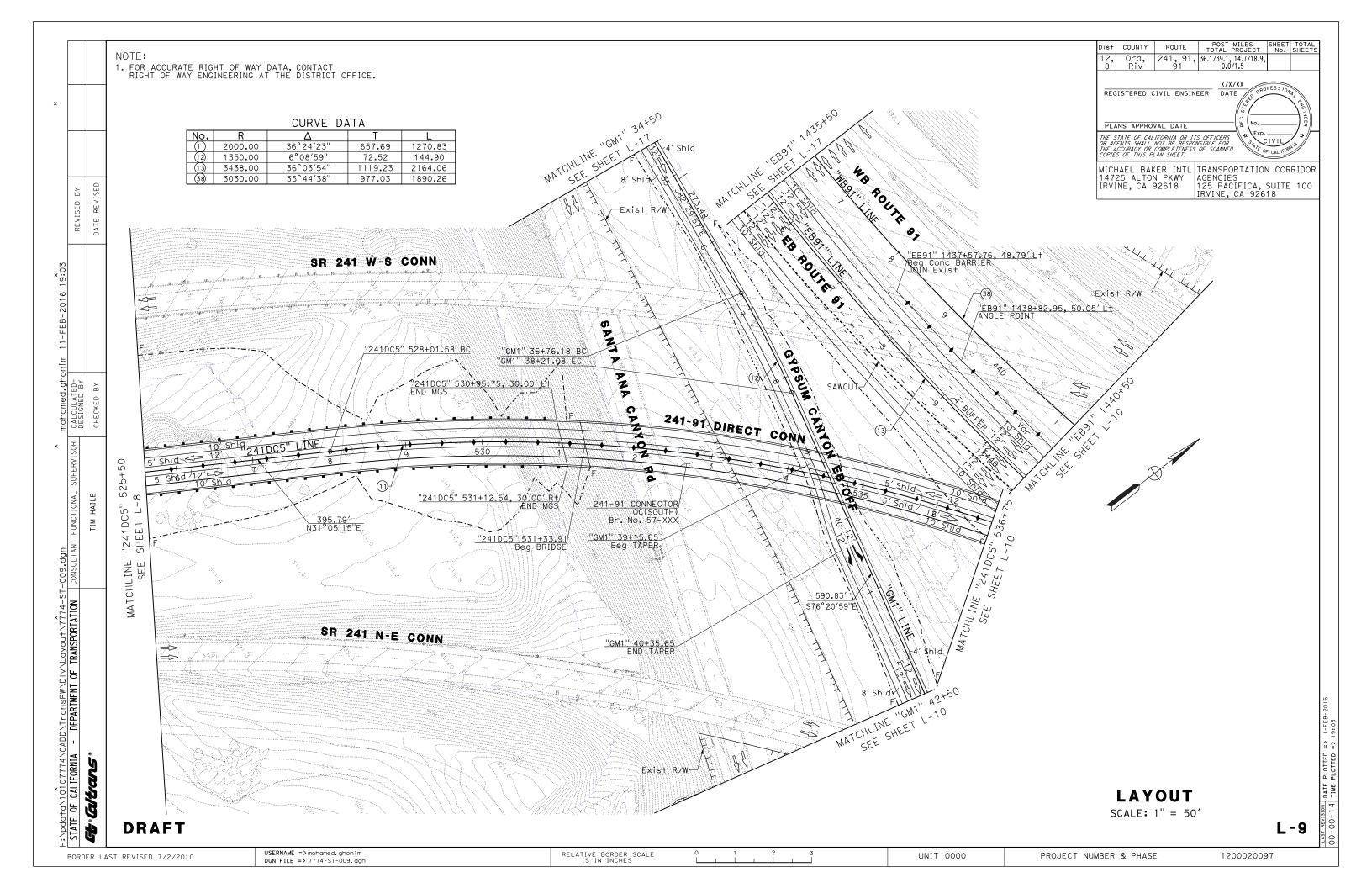


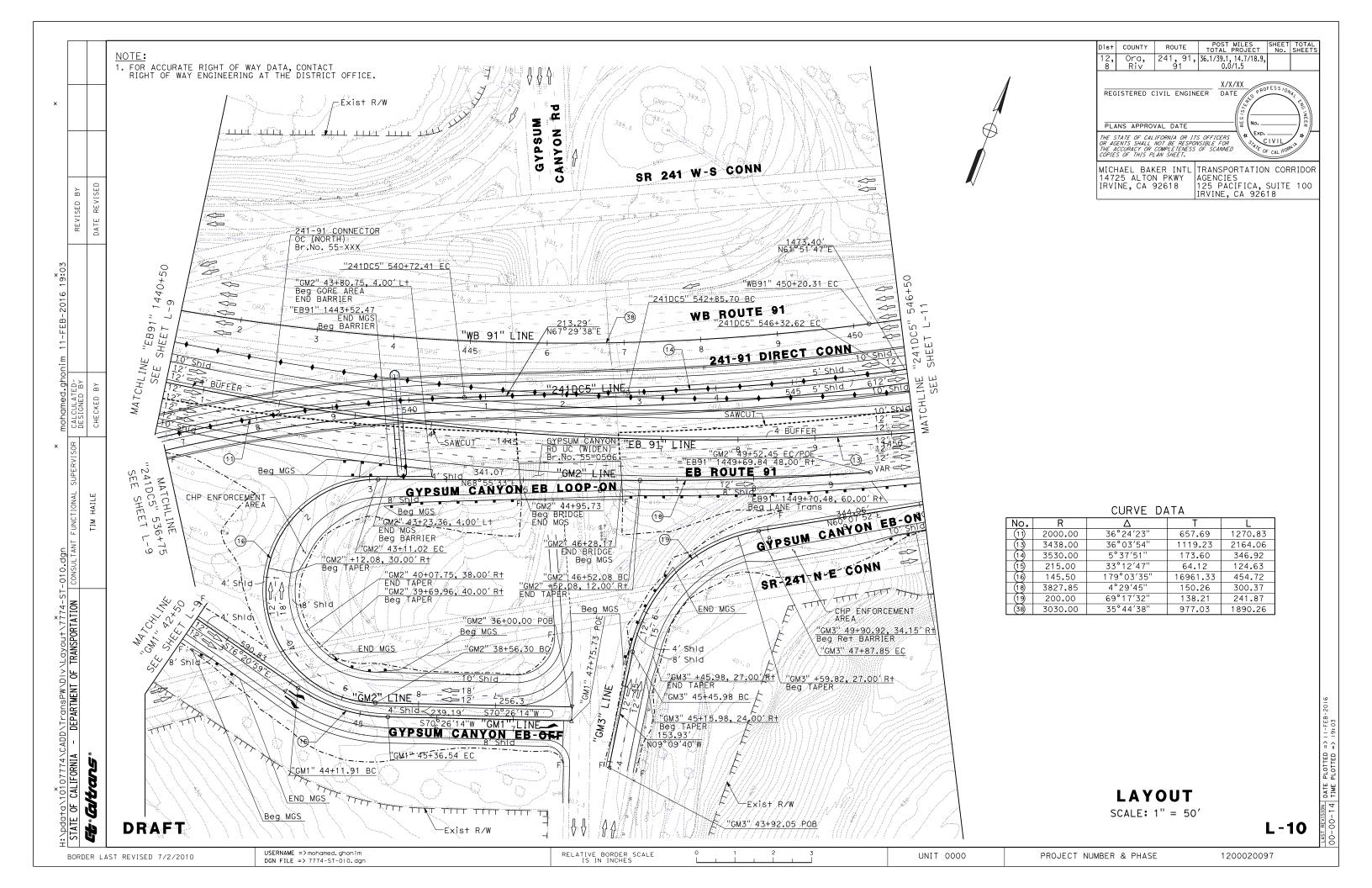


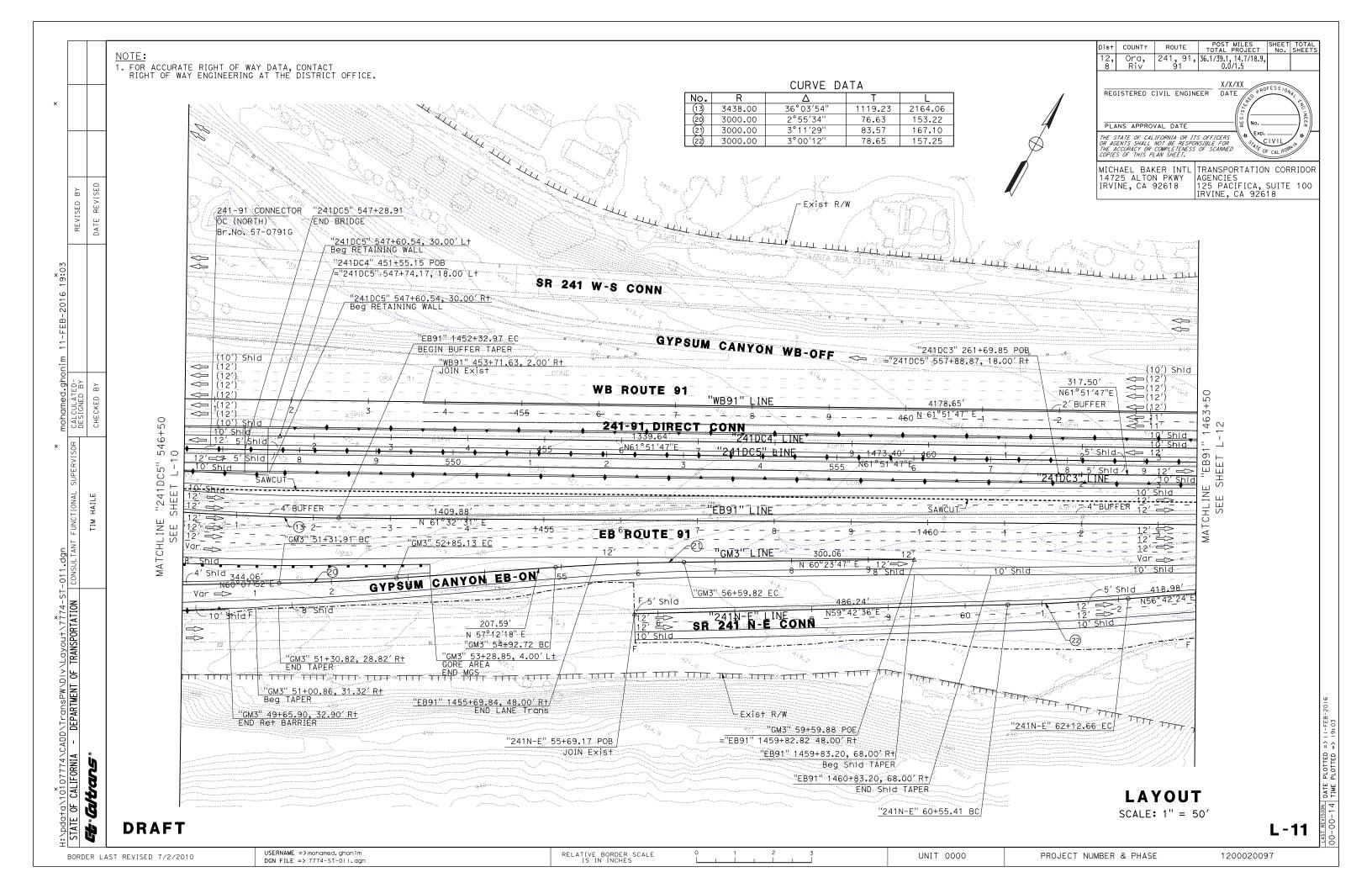


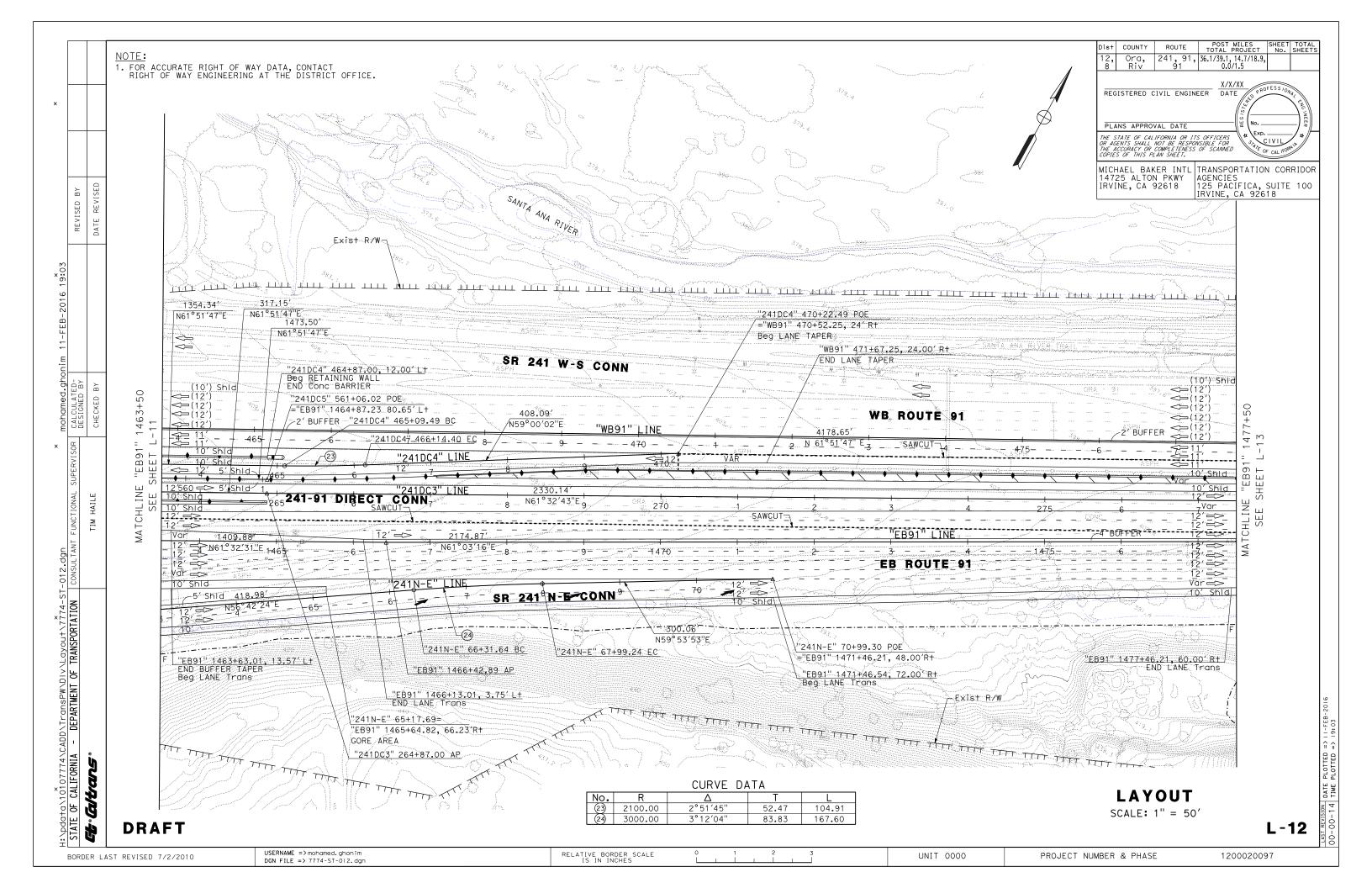


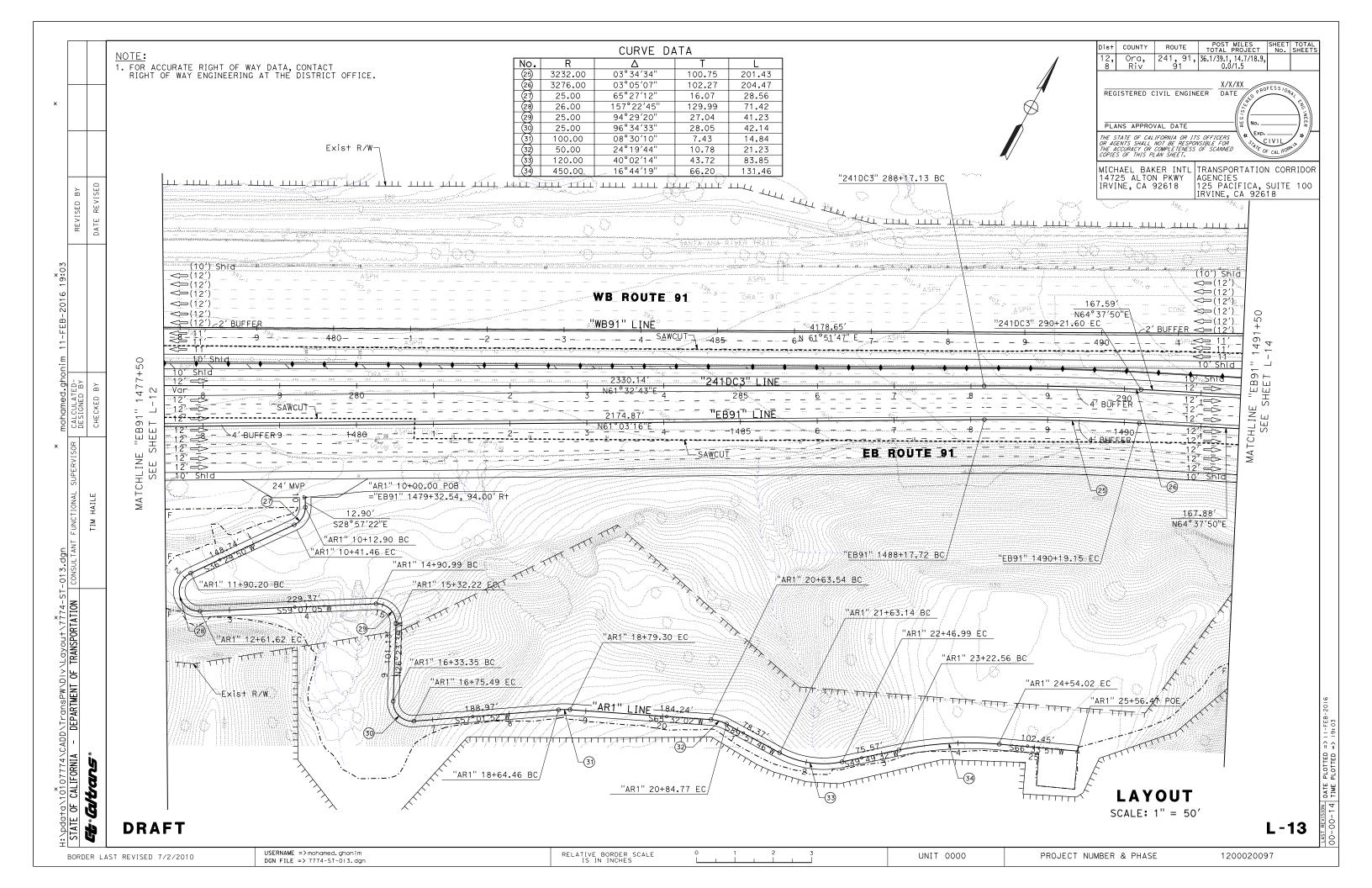


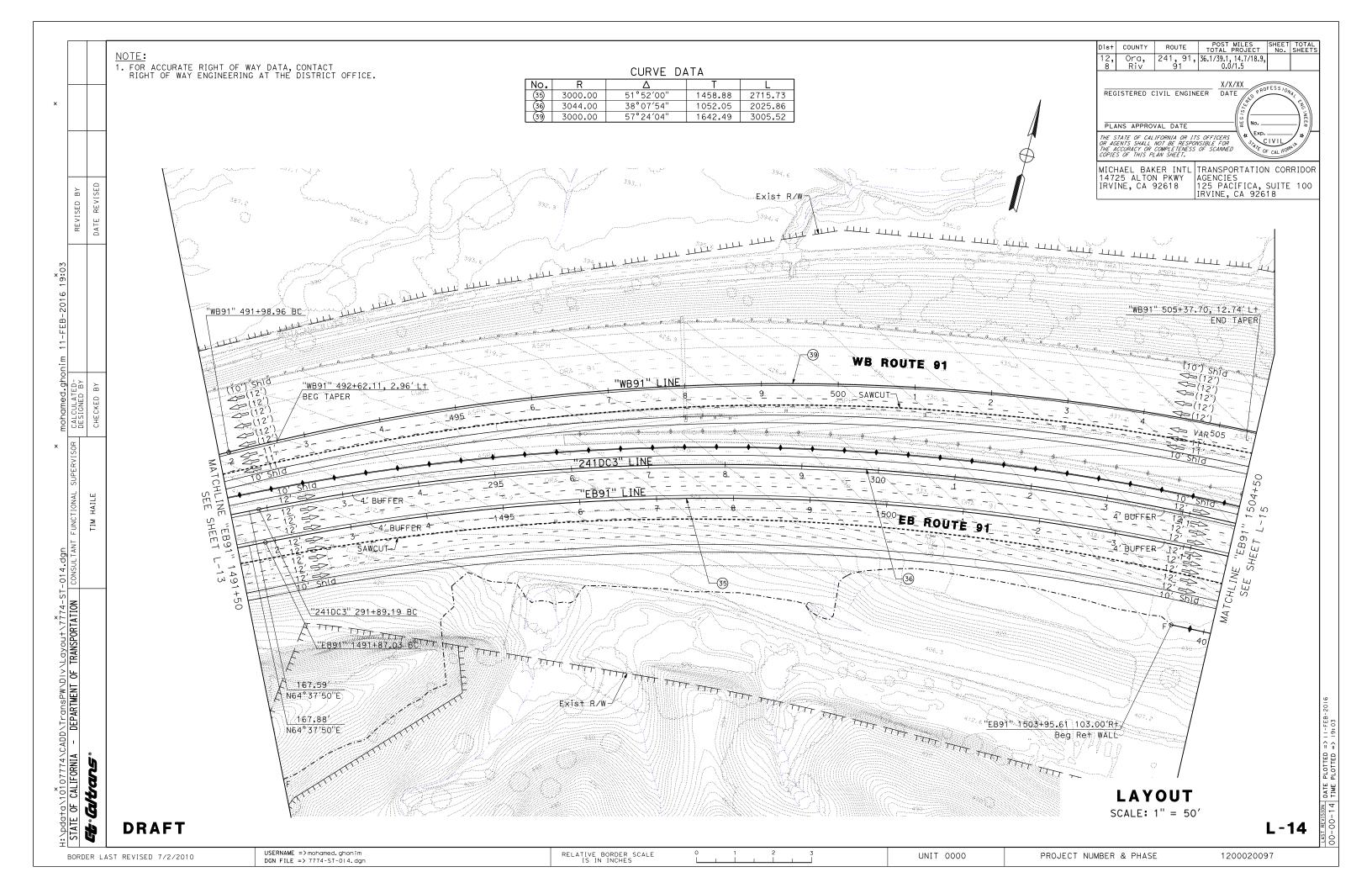


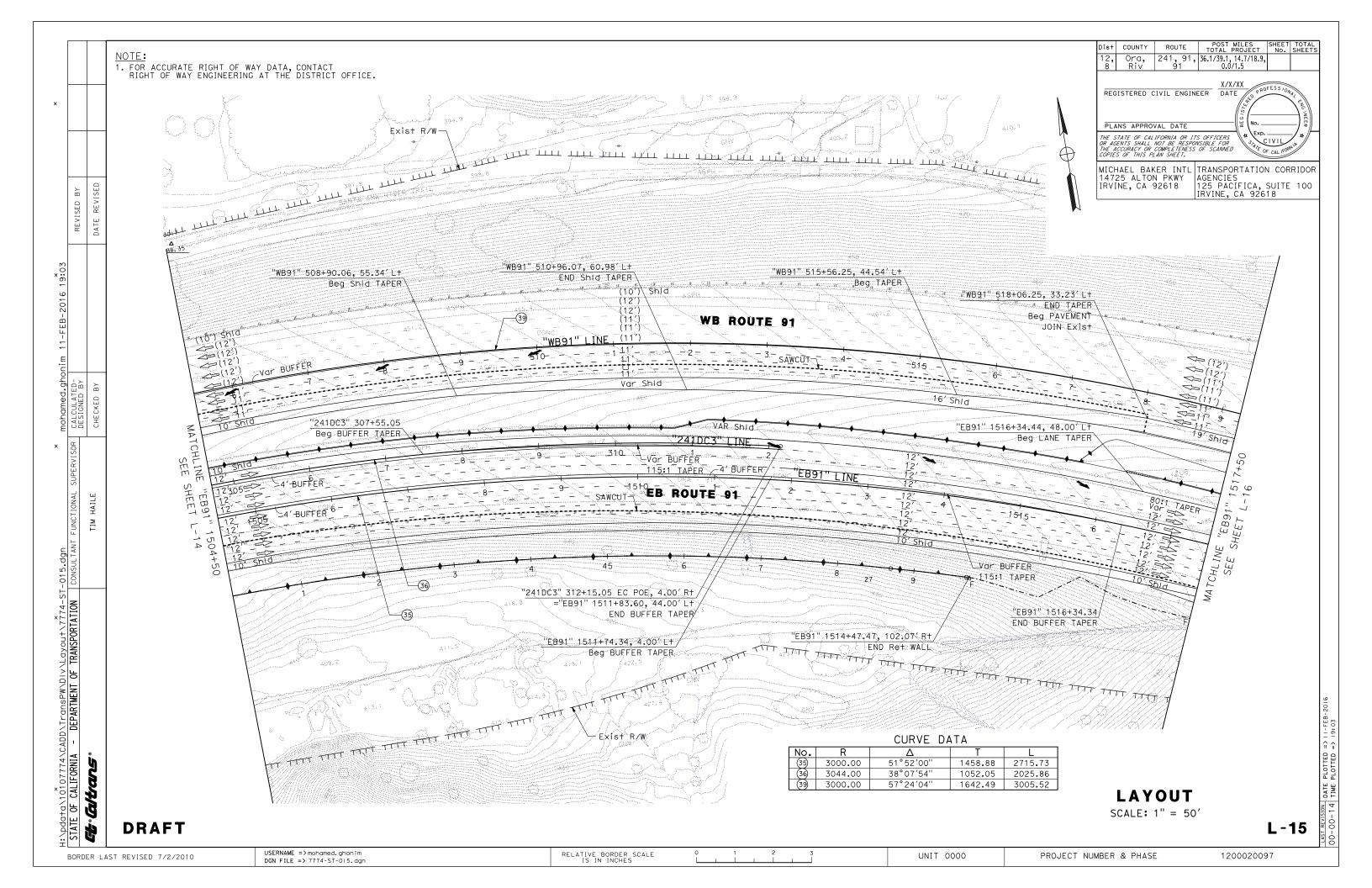


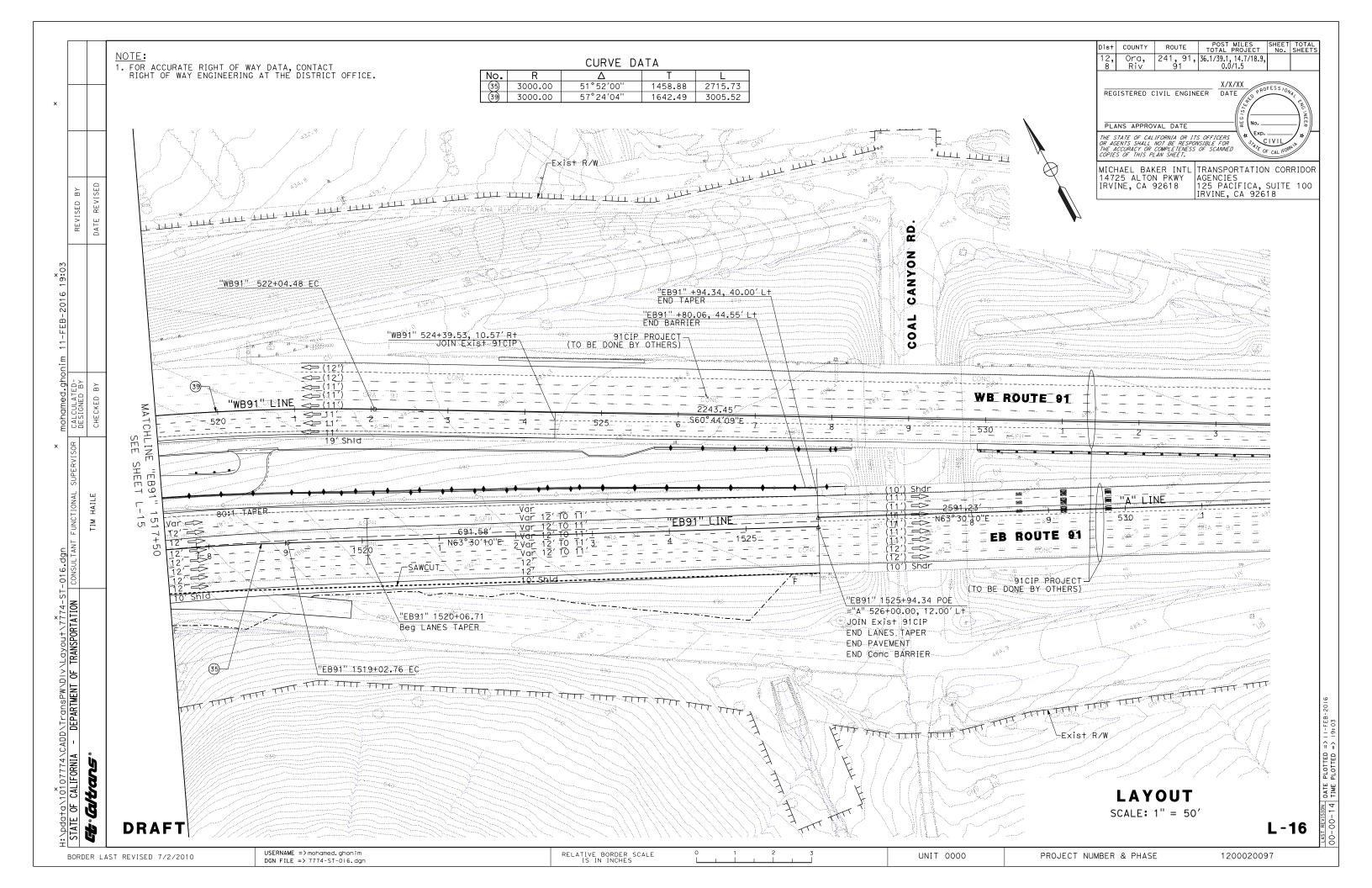


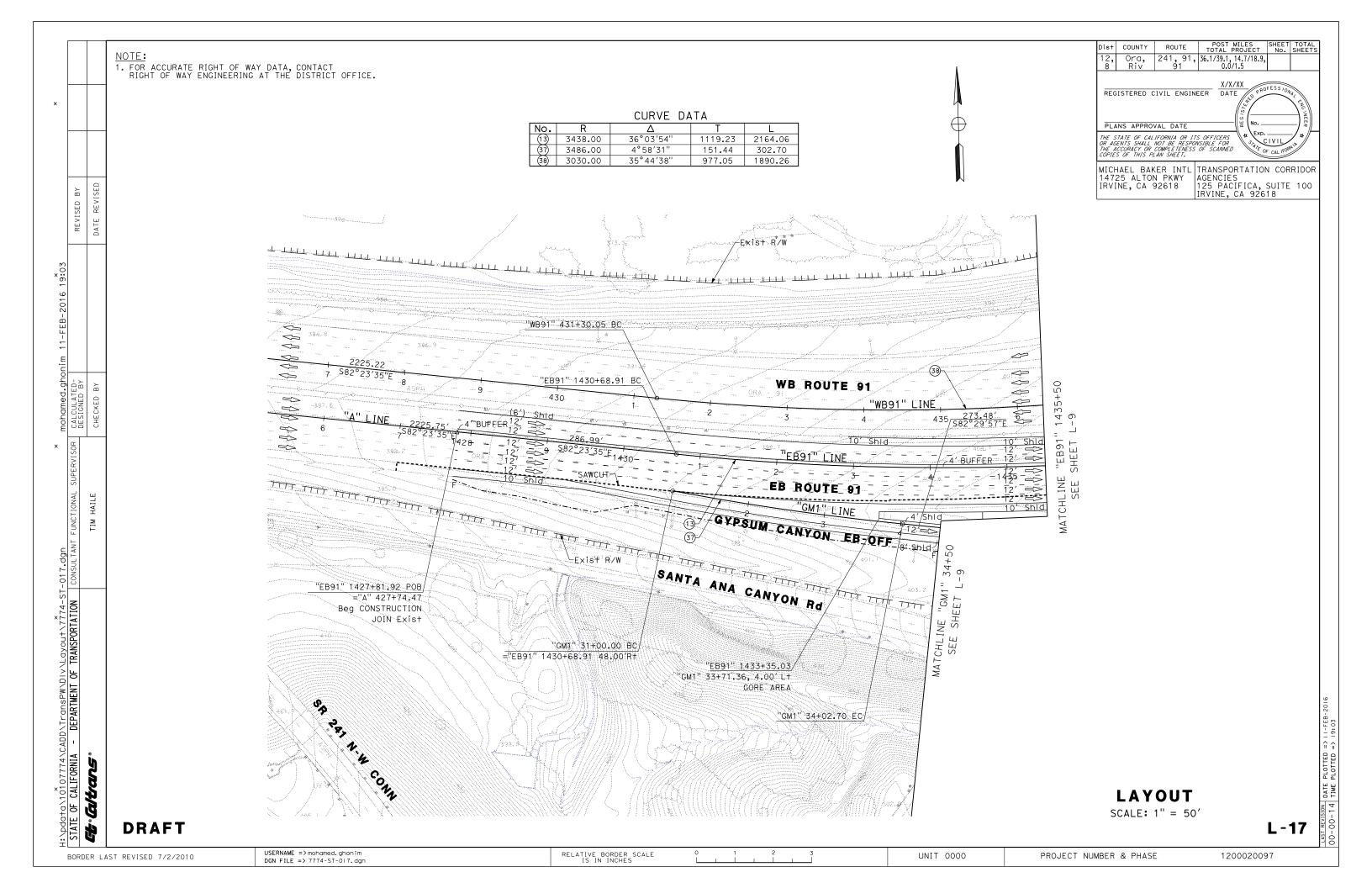




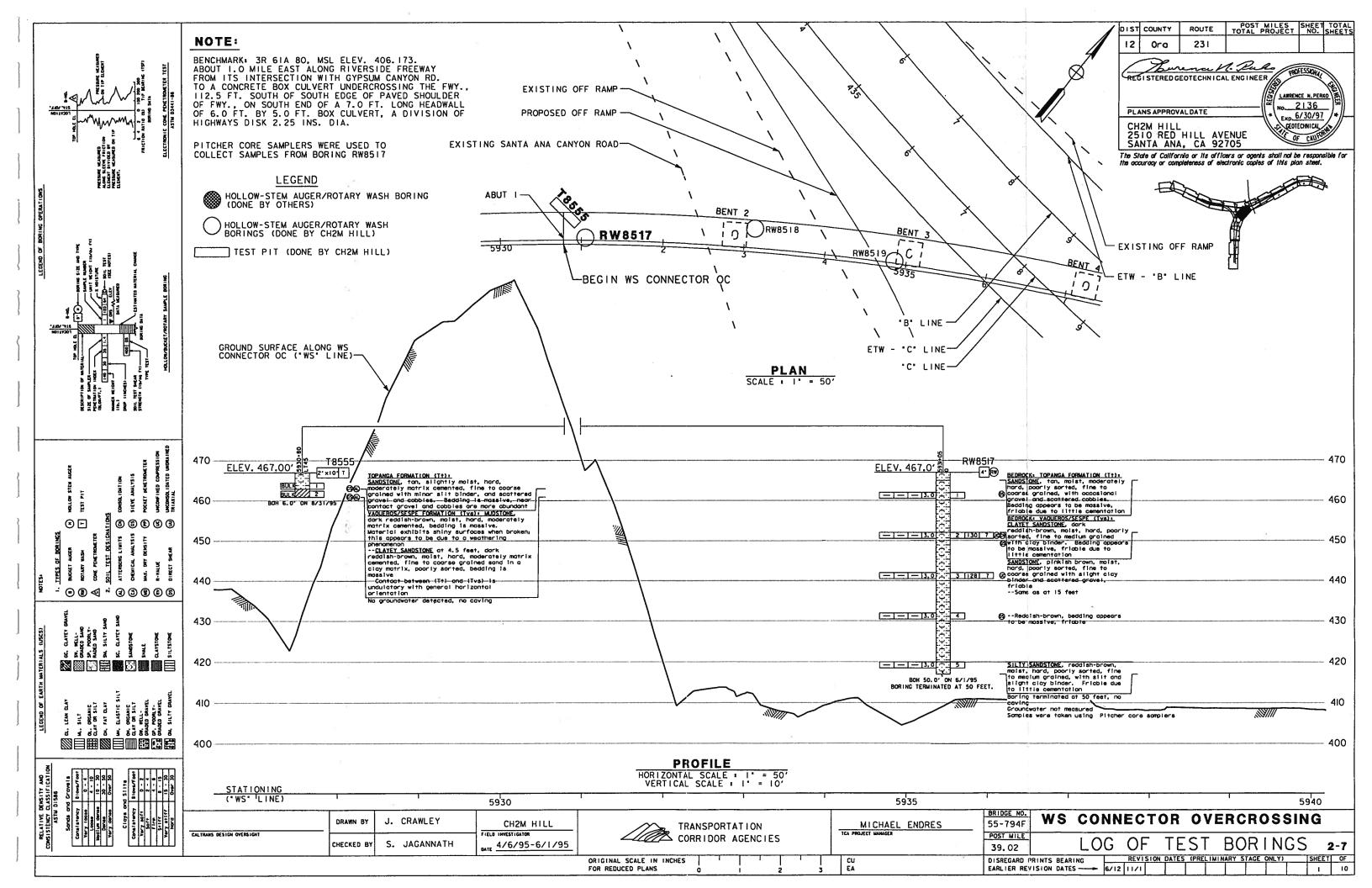


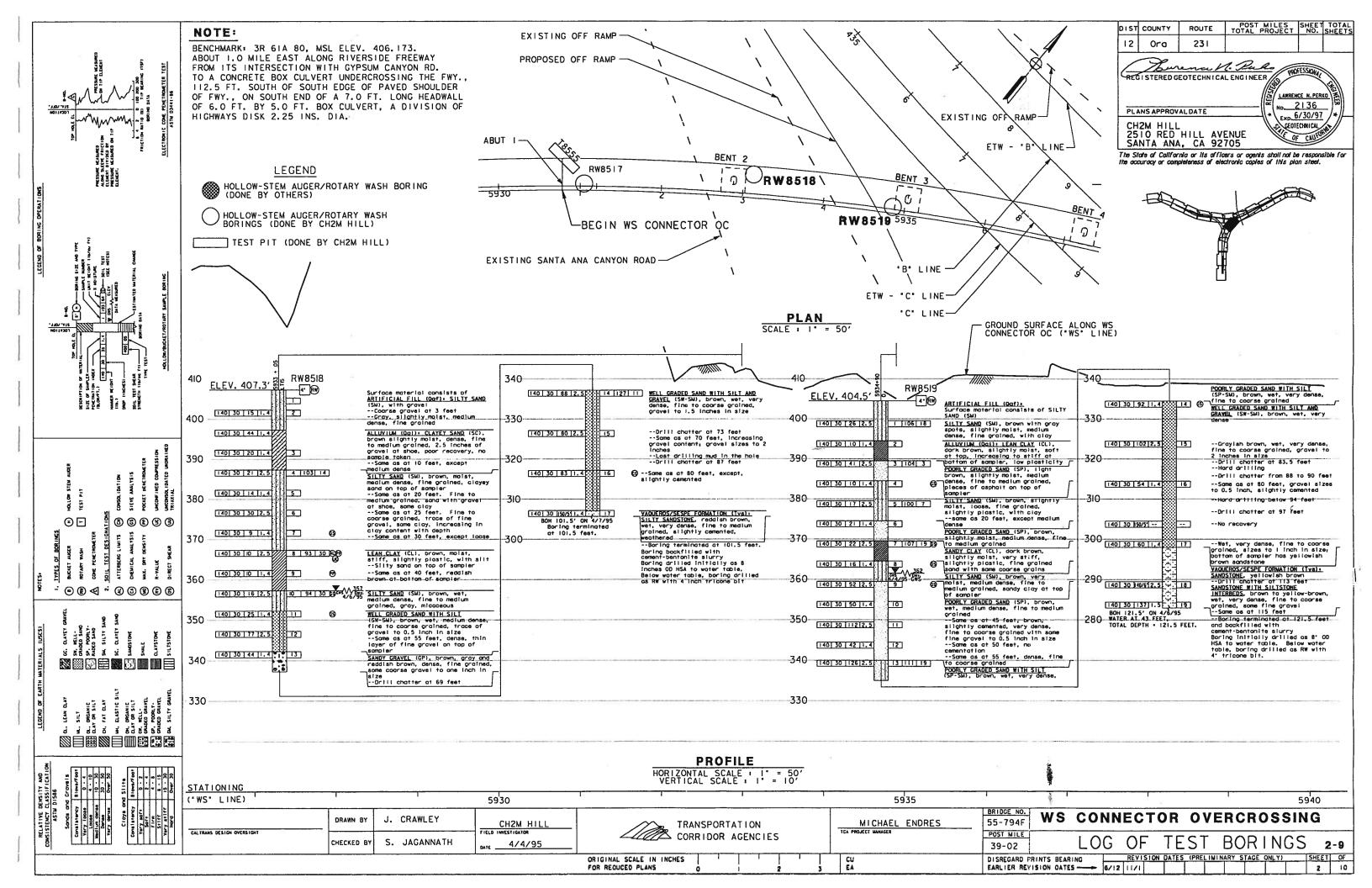


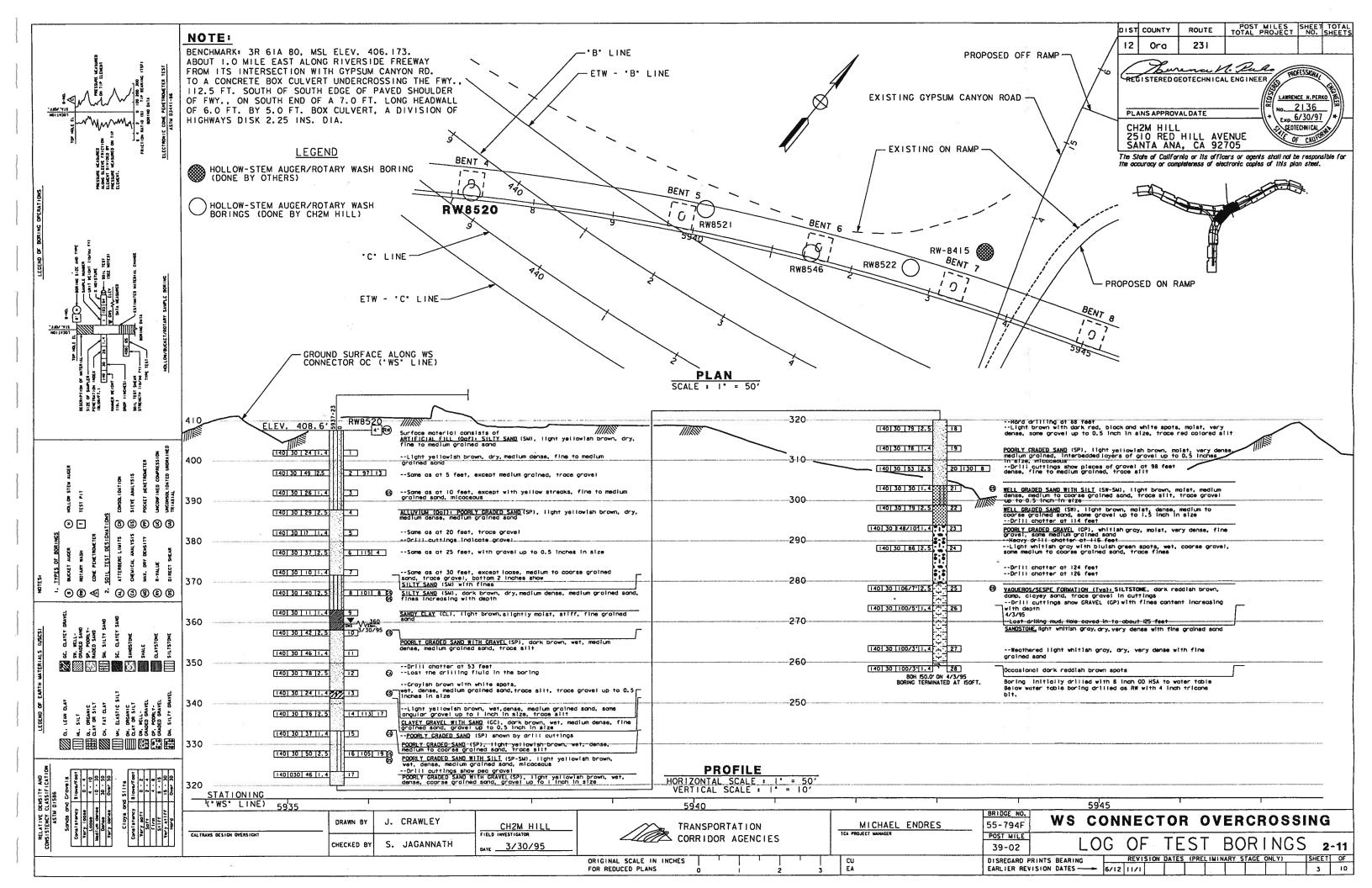


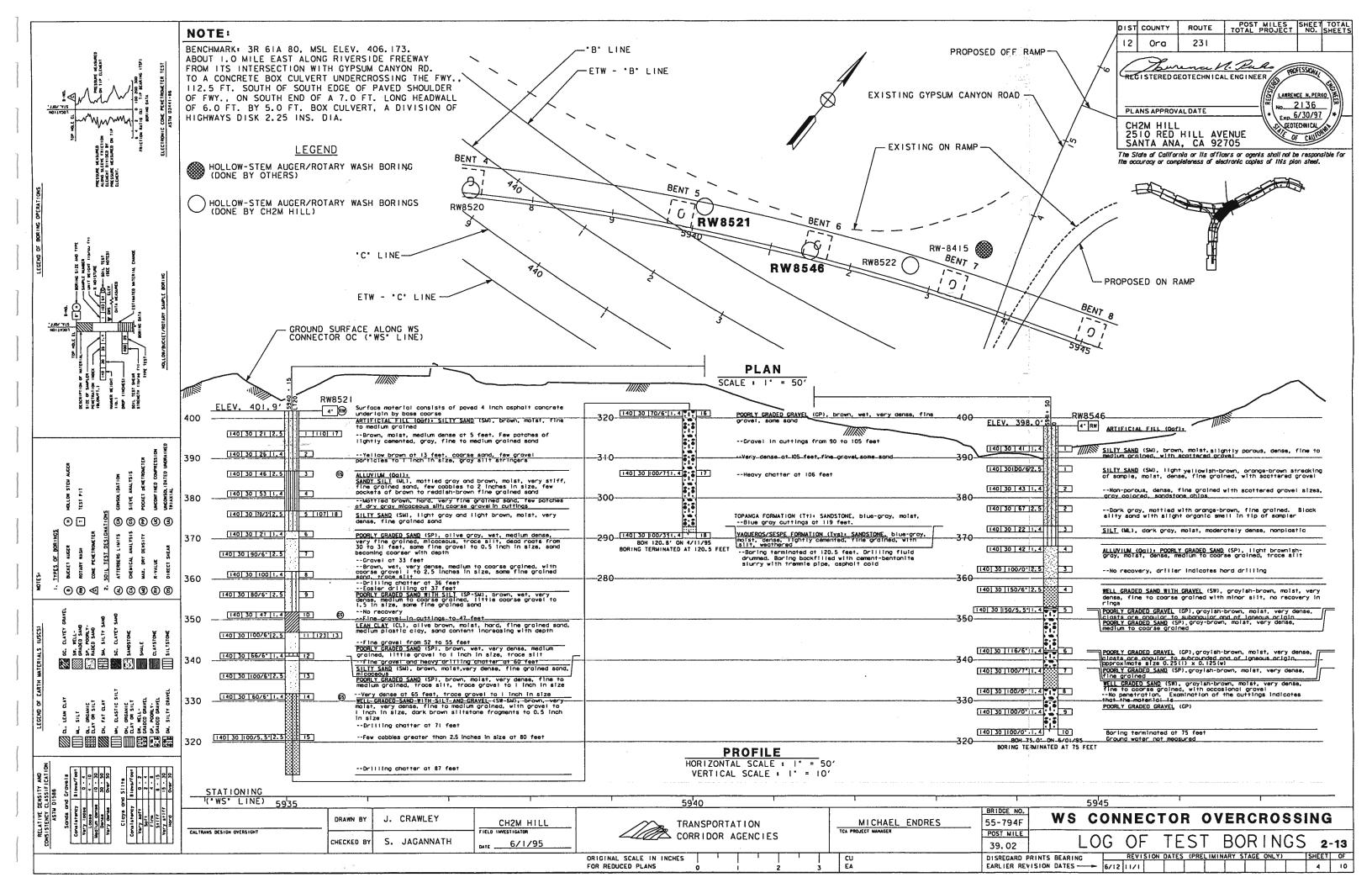


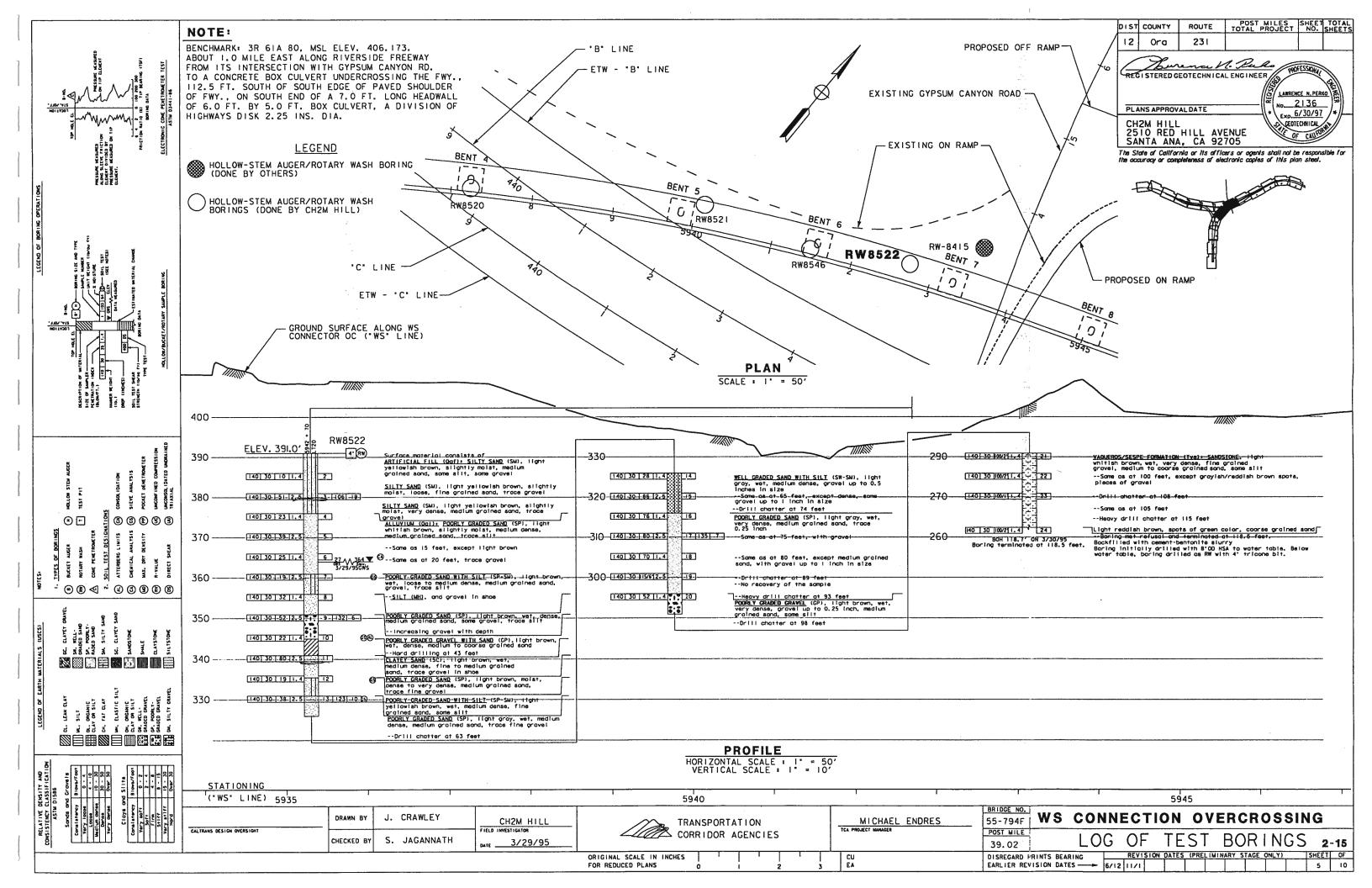
Appendix B As-built Log of Test Boring

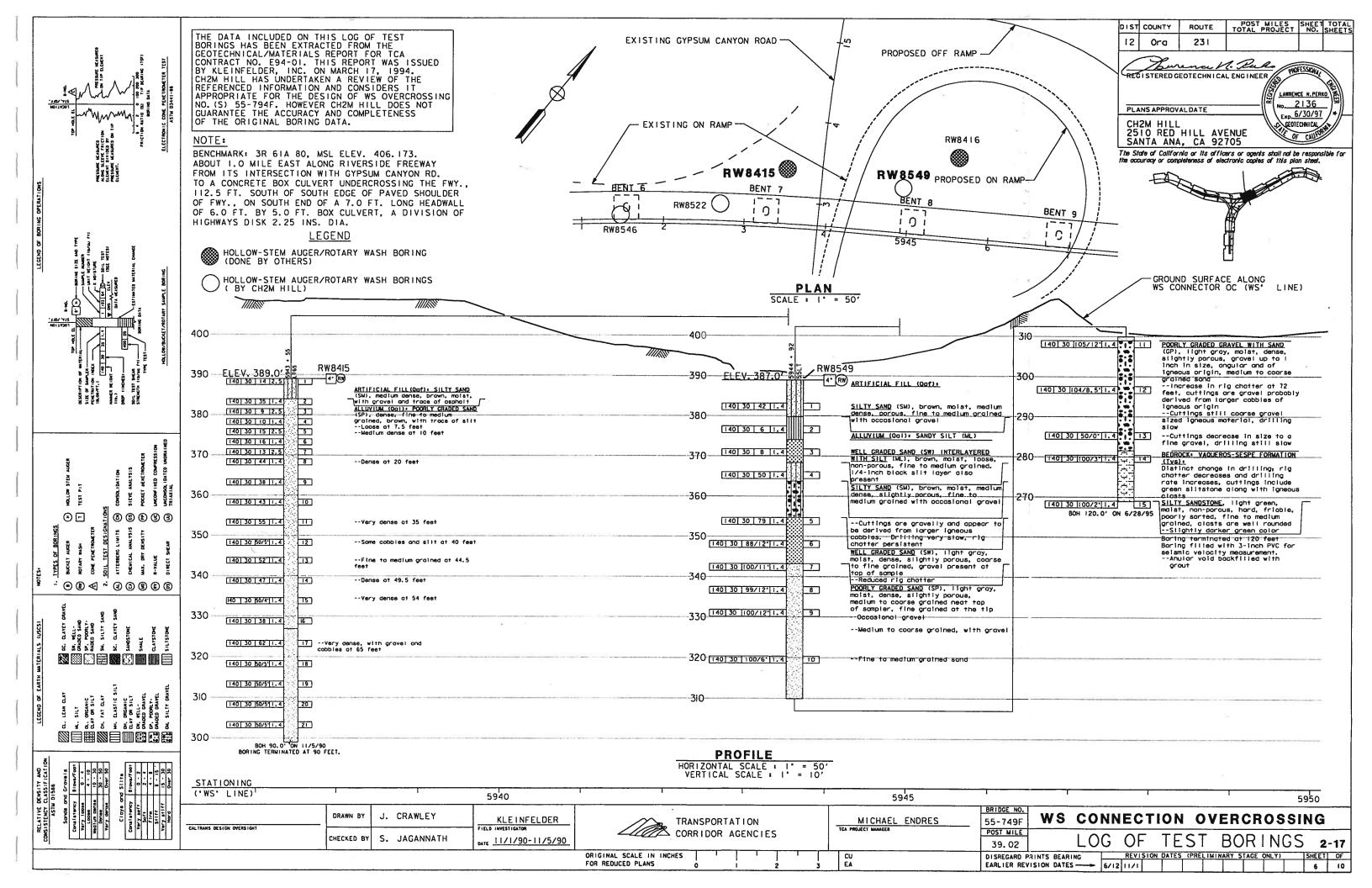


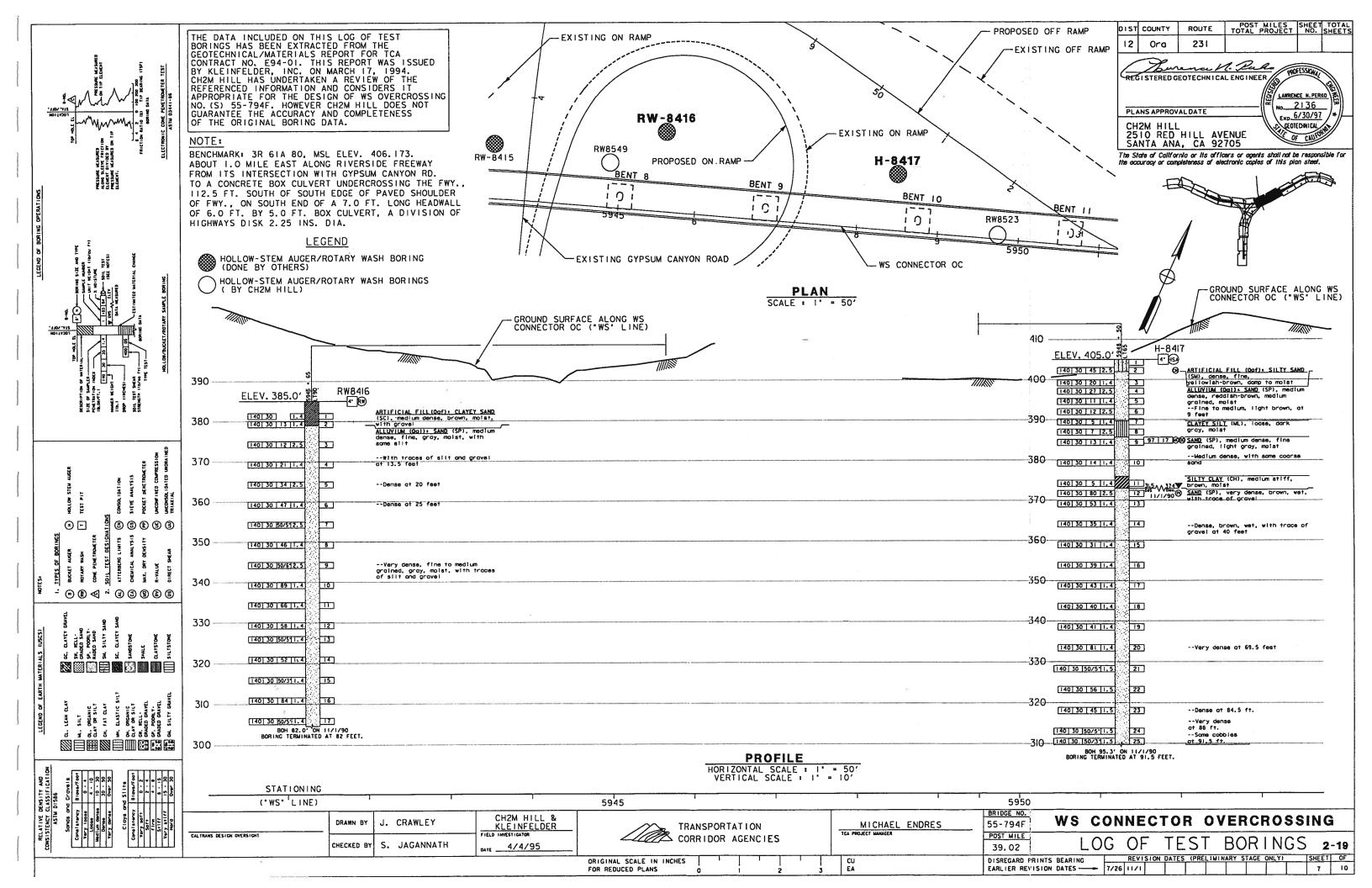


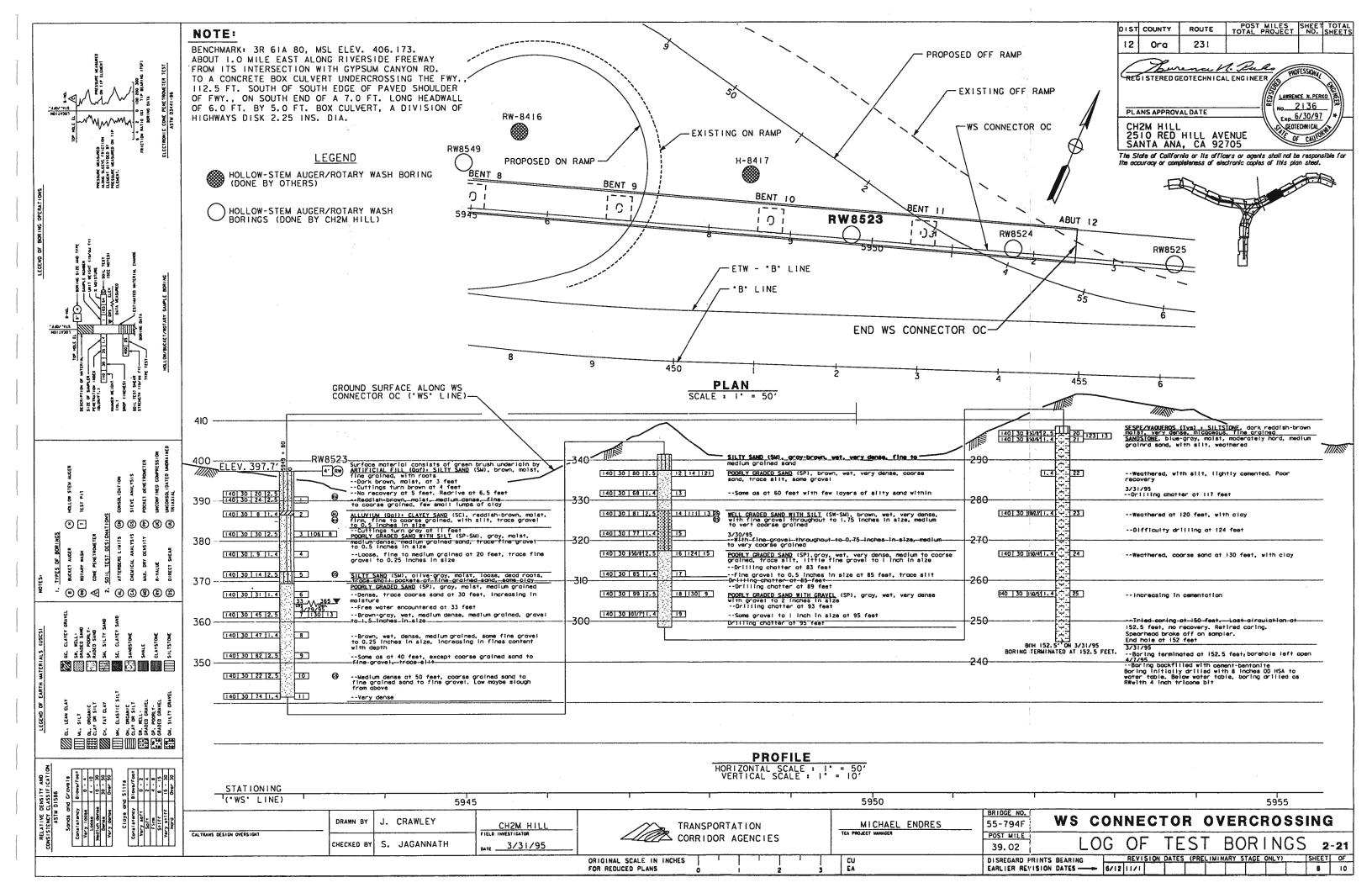


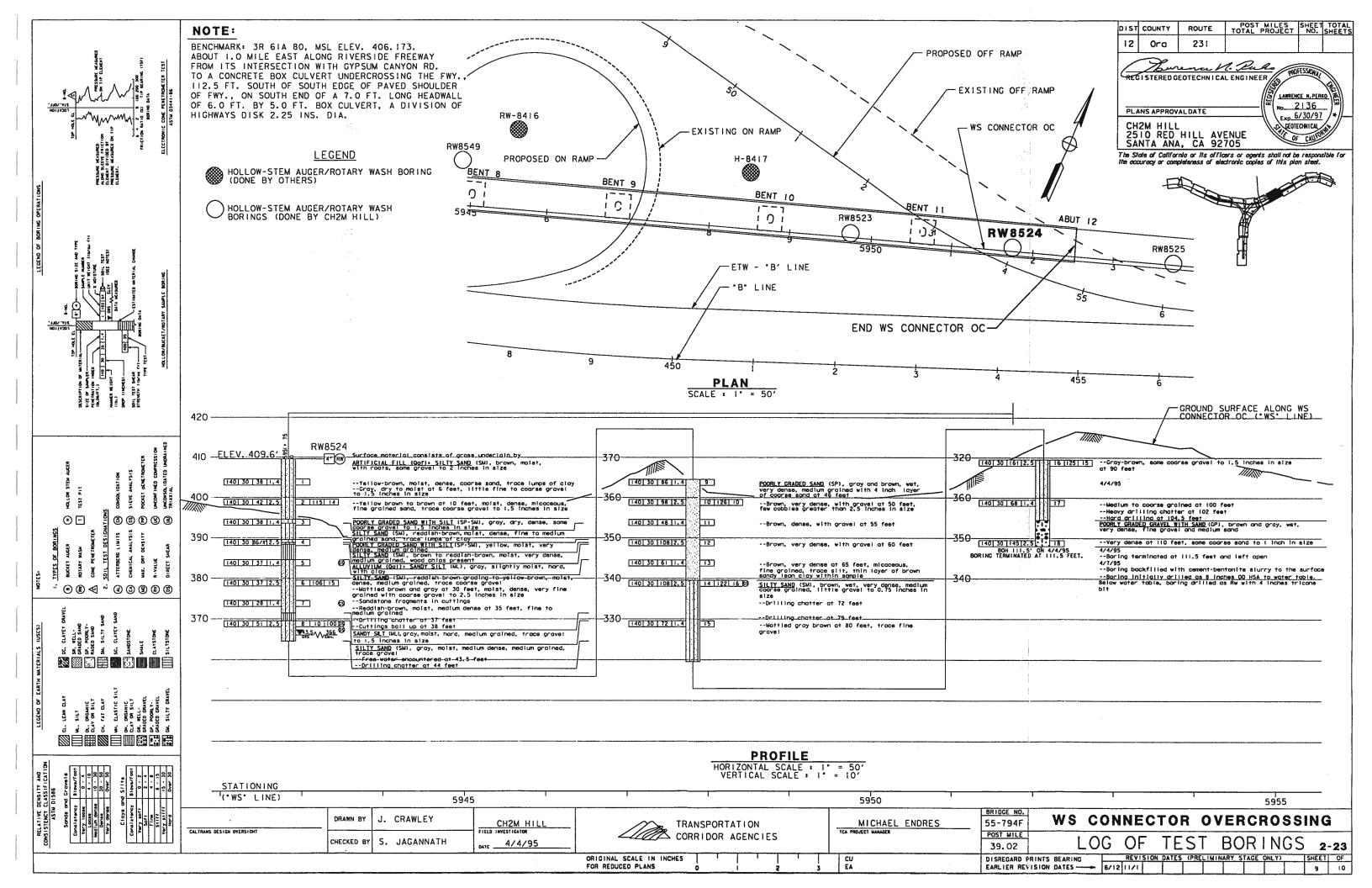


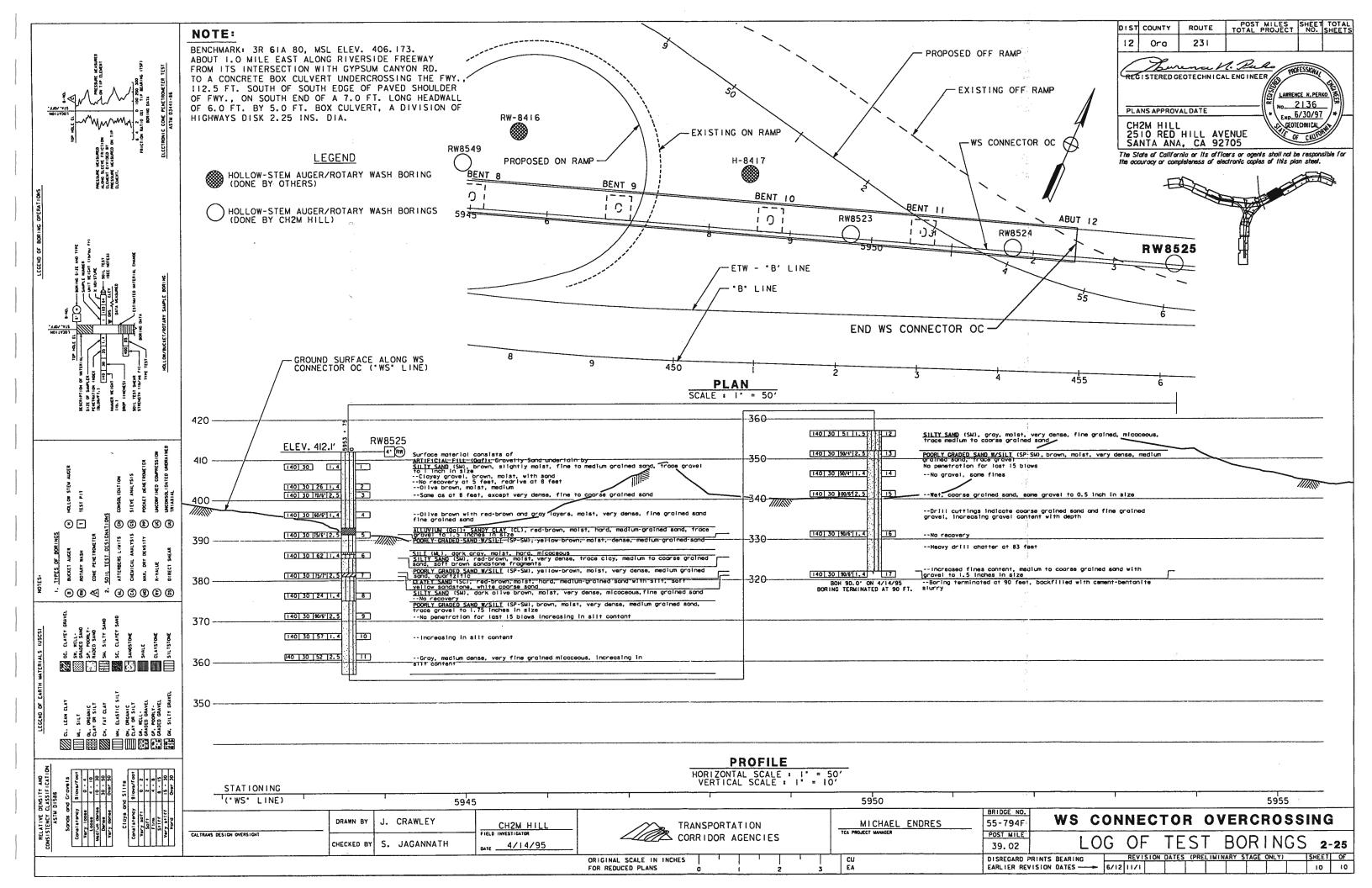


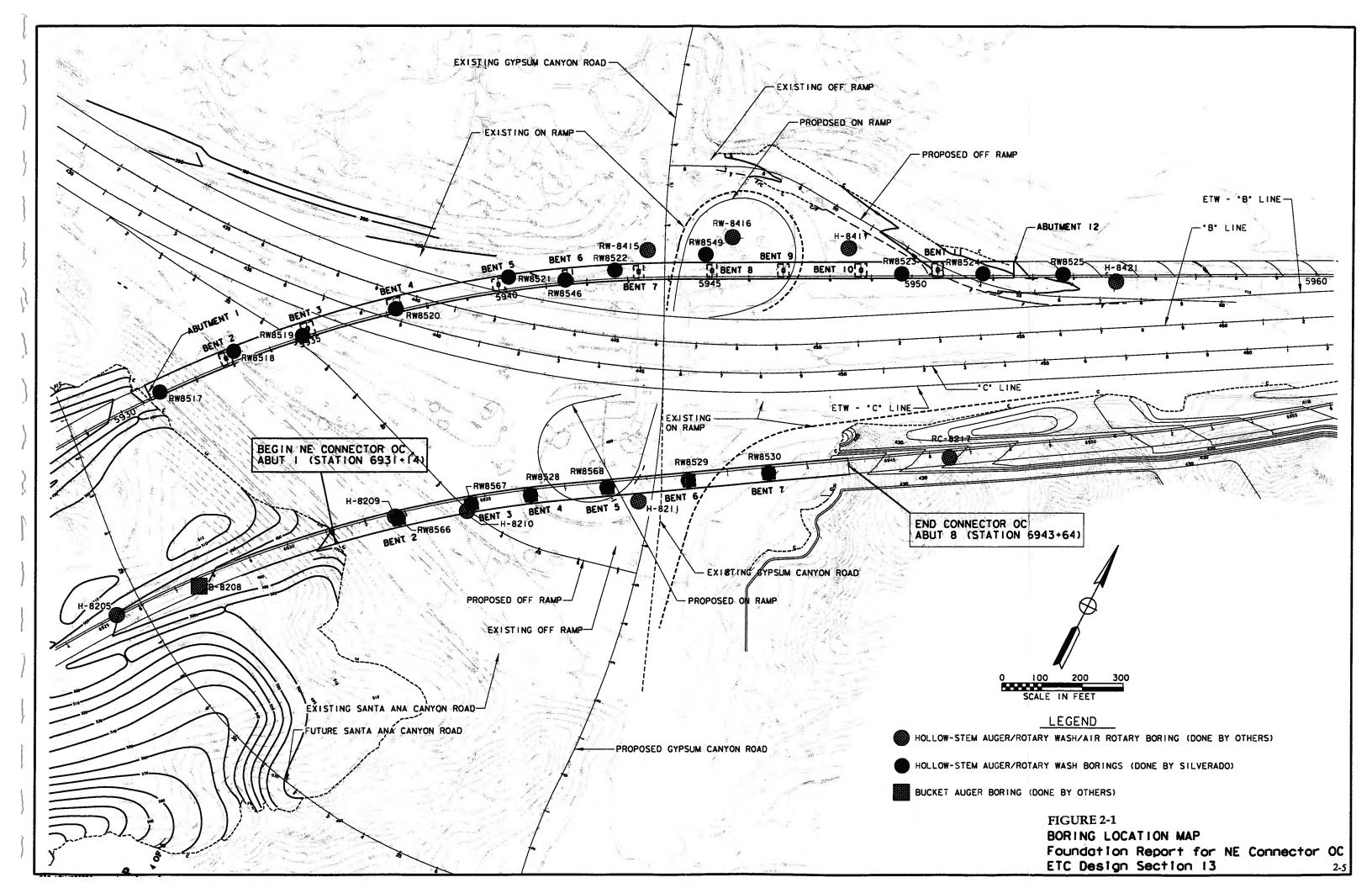


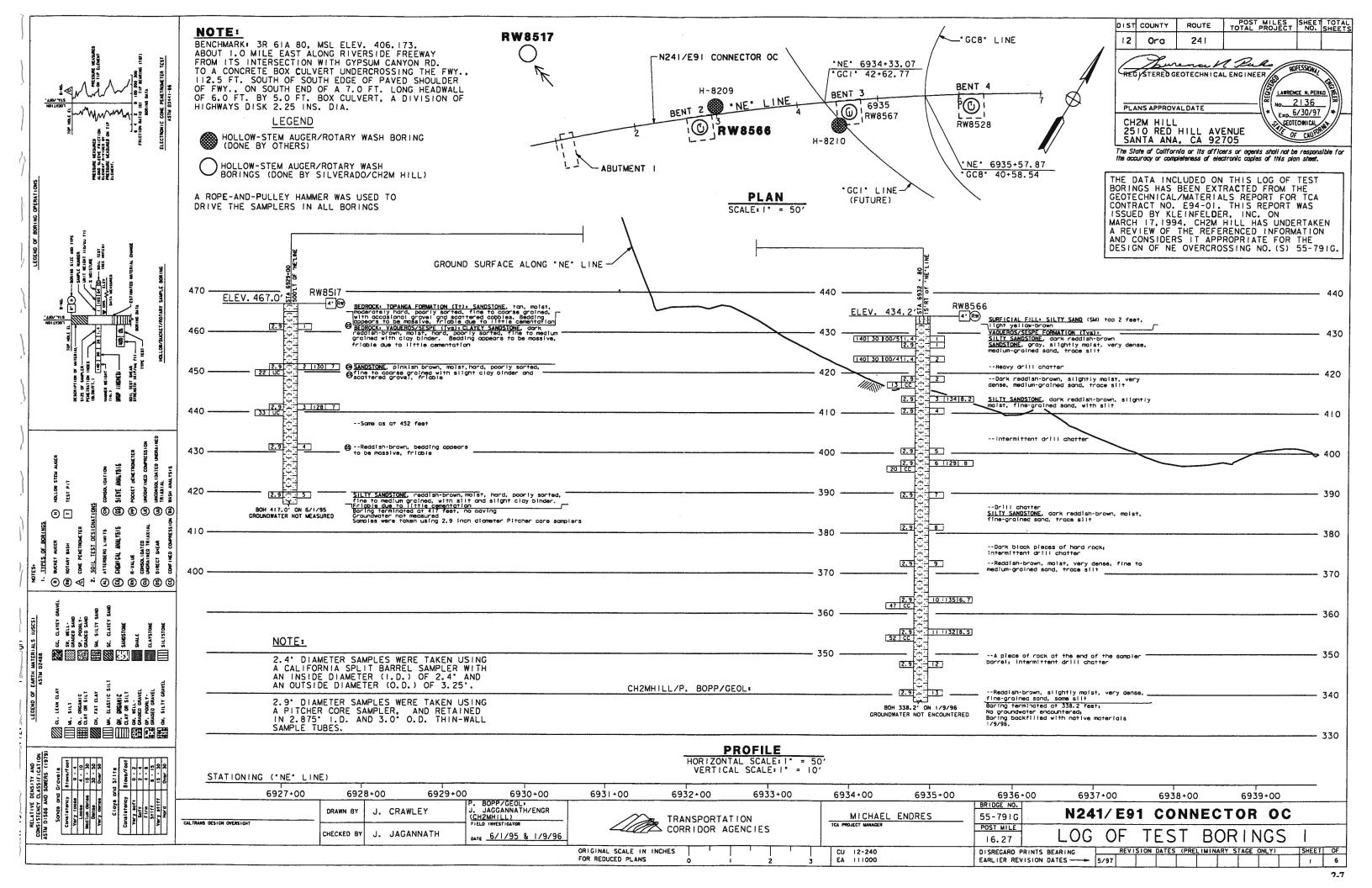


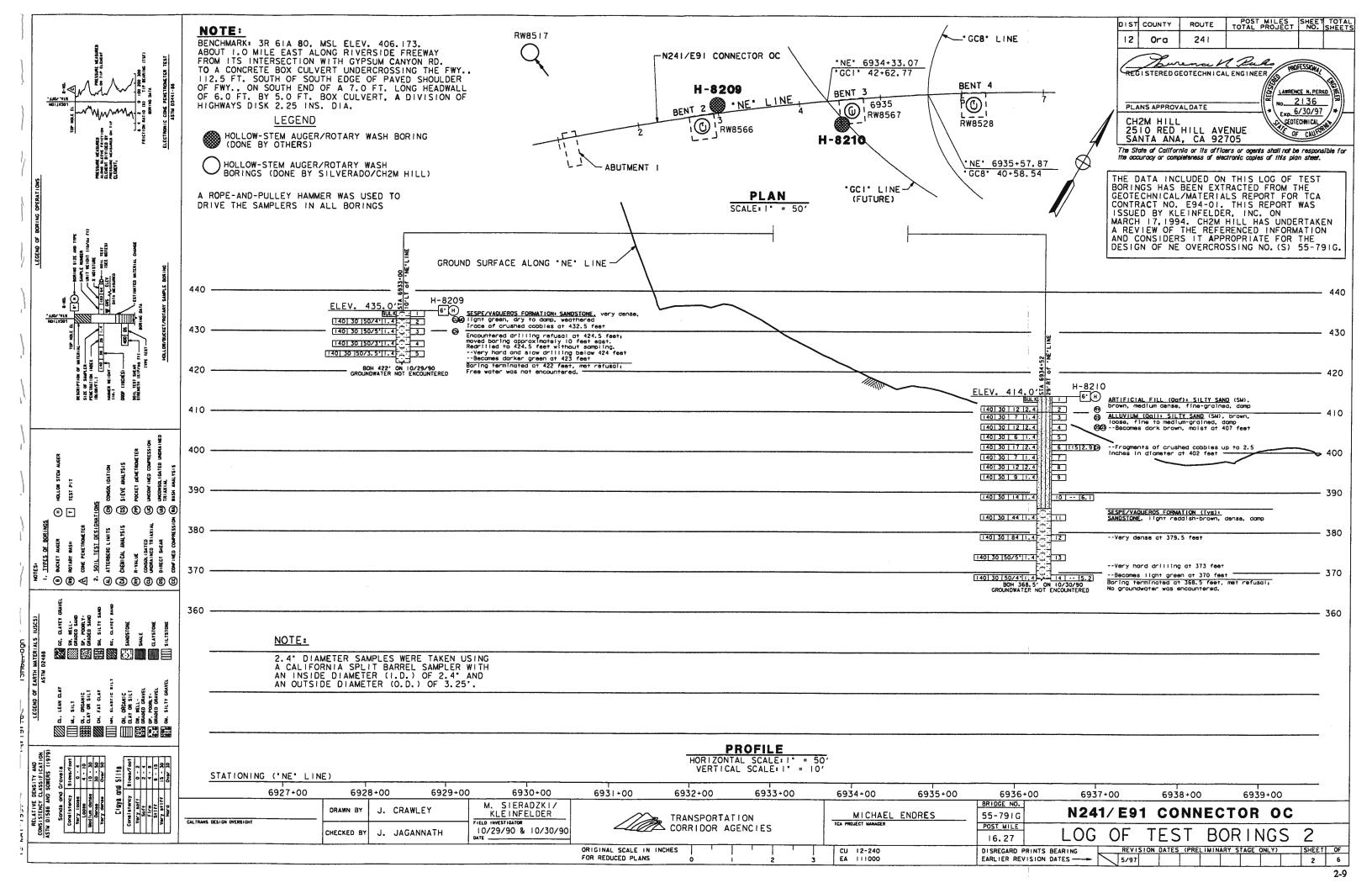


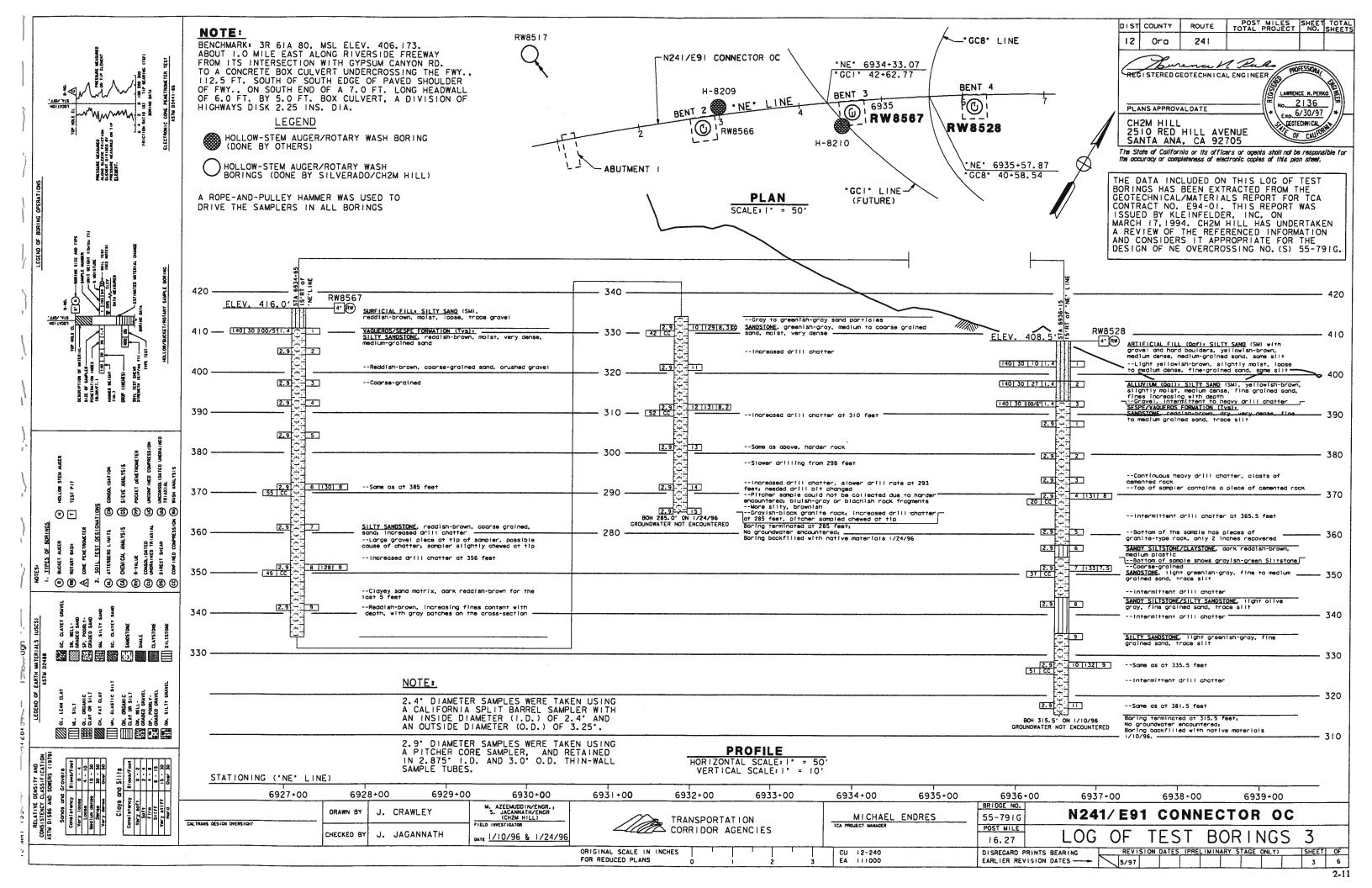


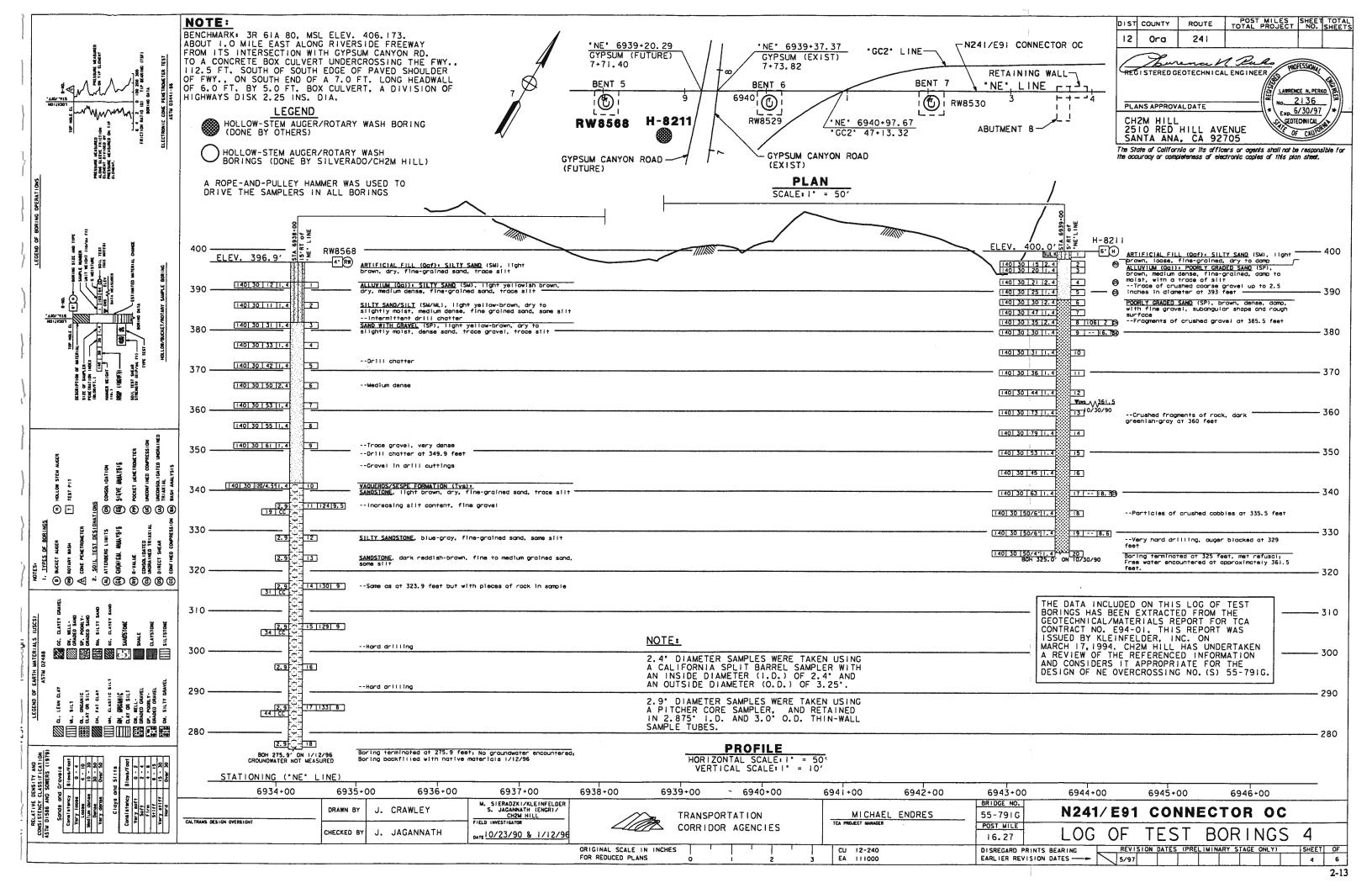


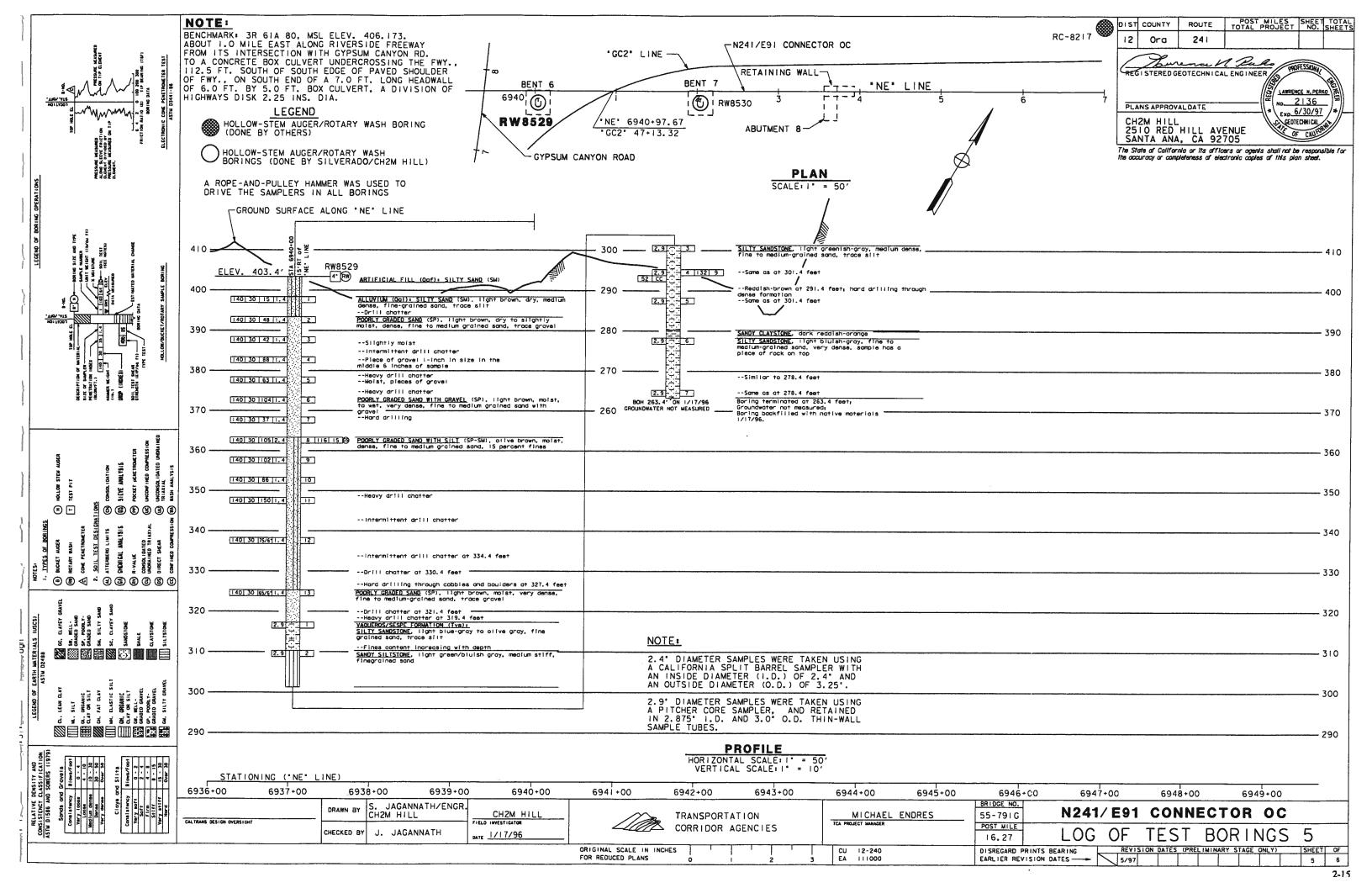


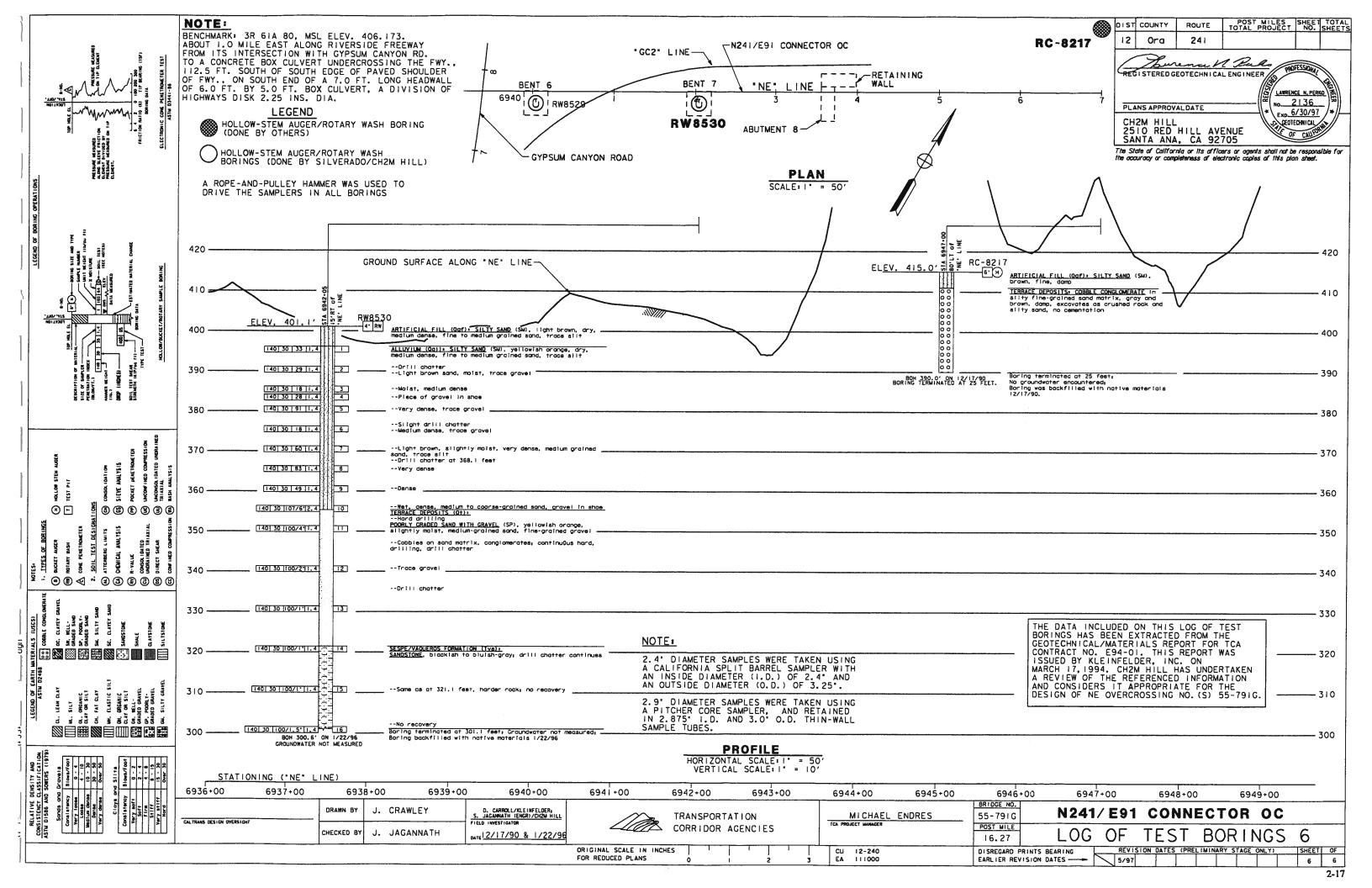


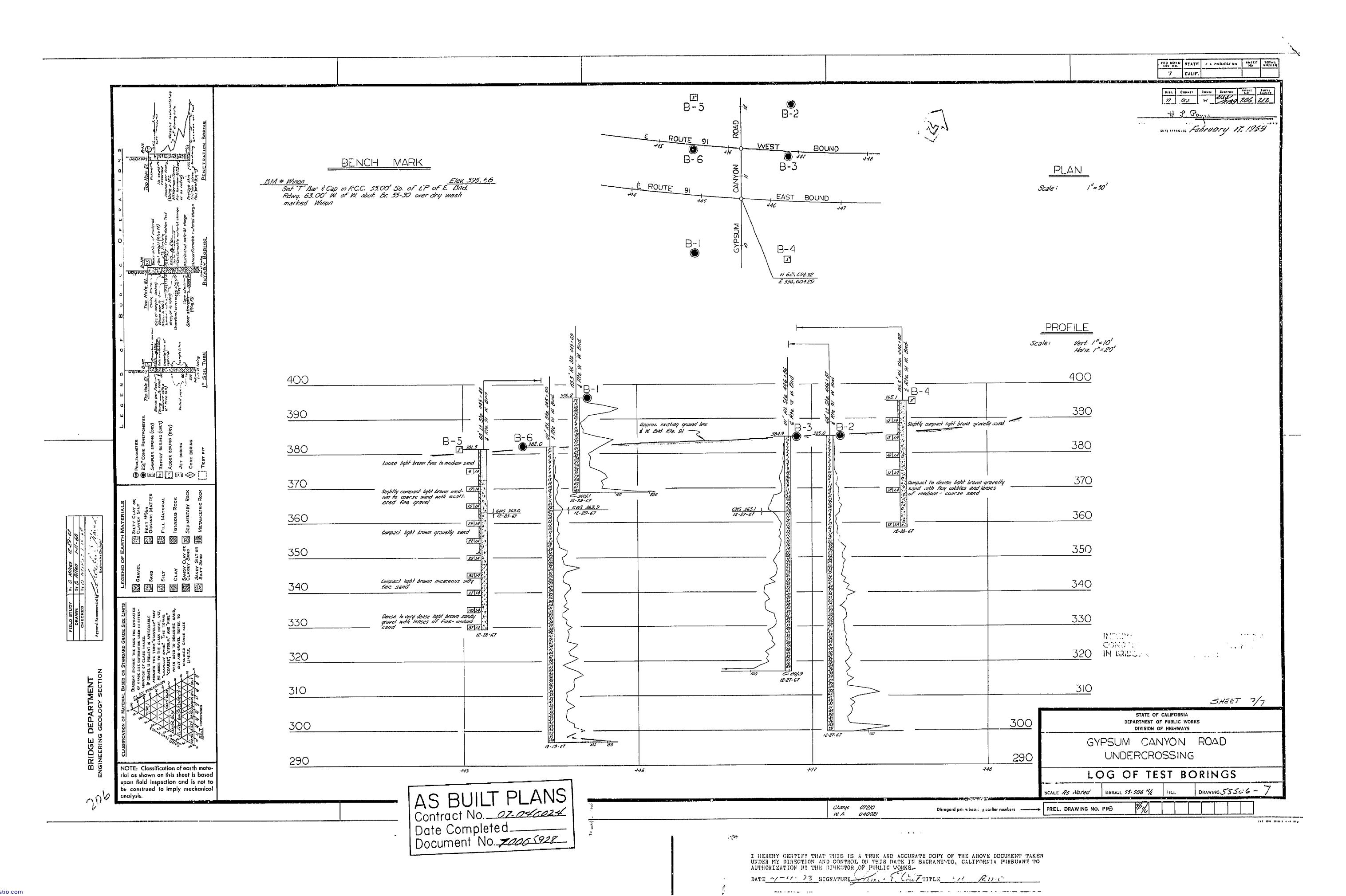




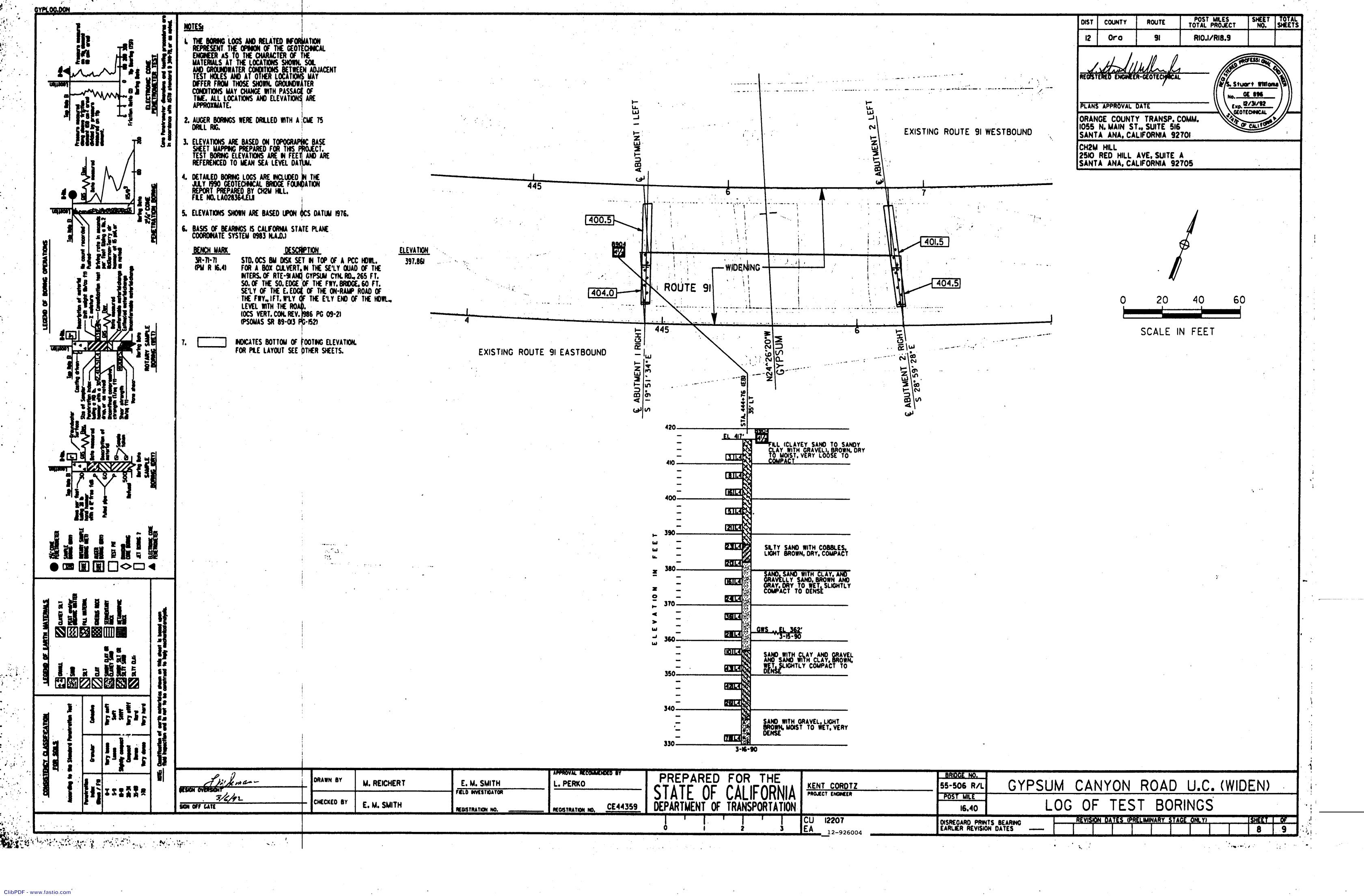


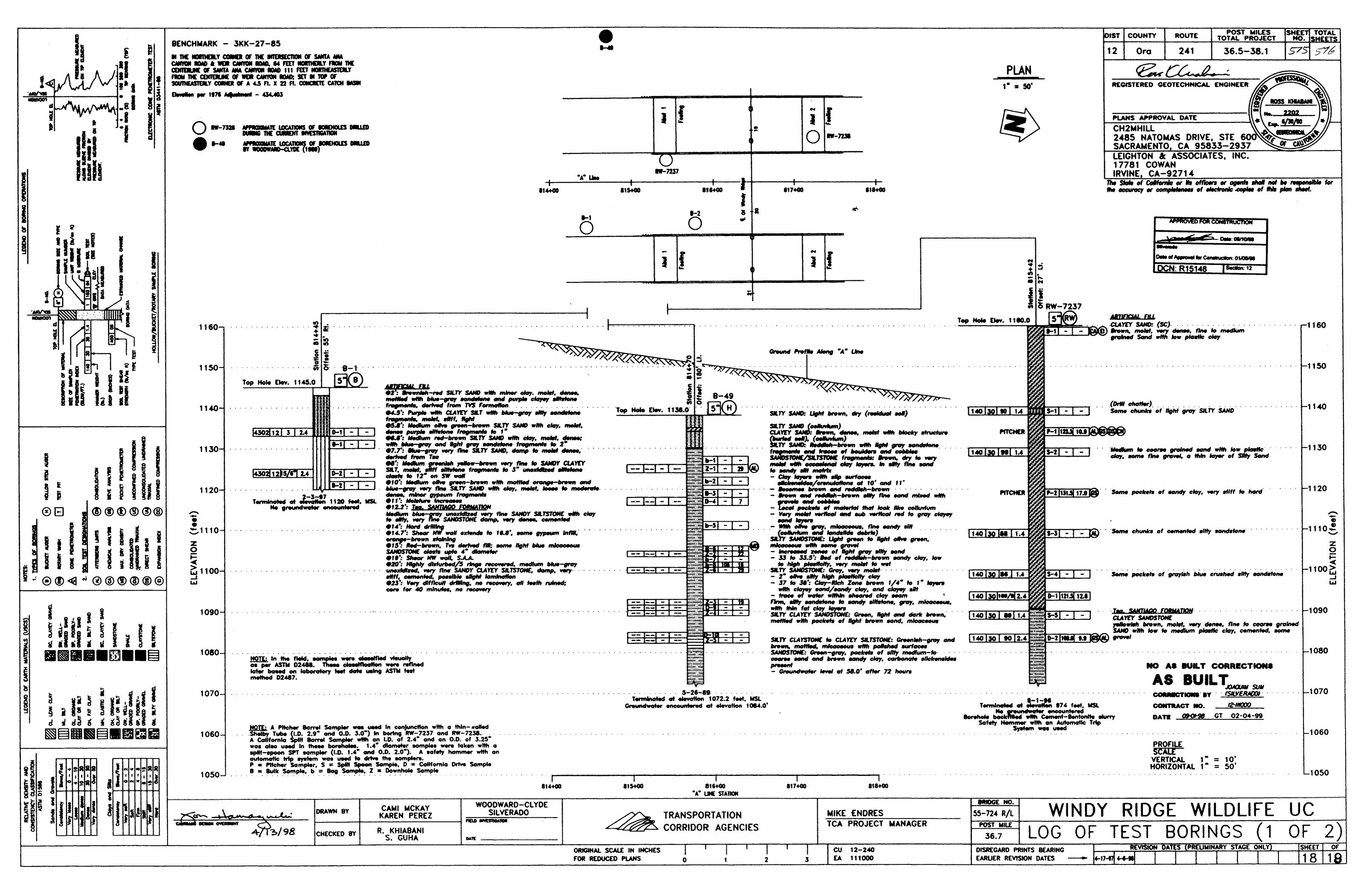




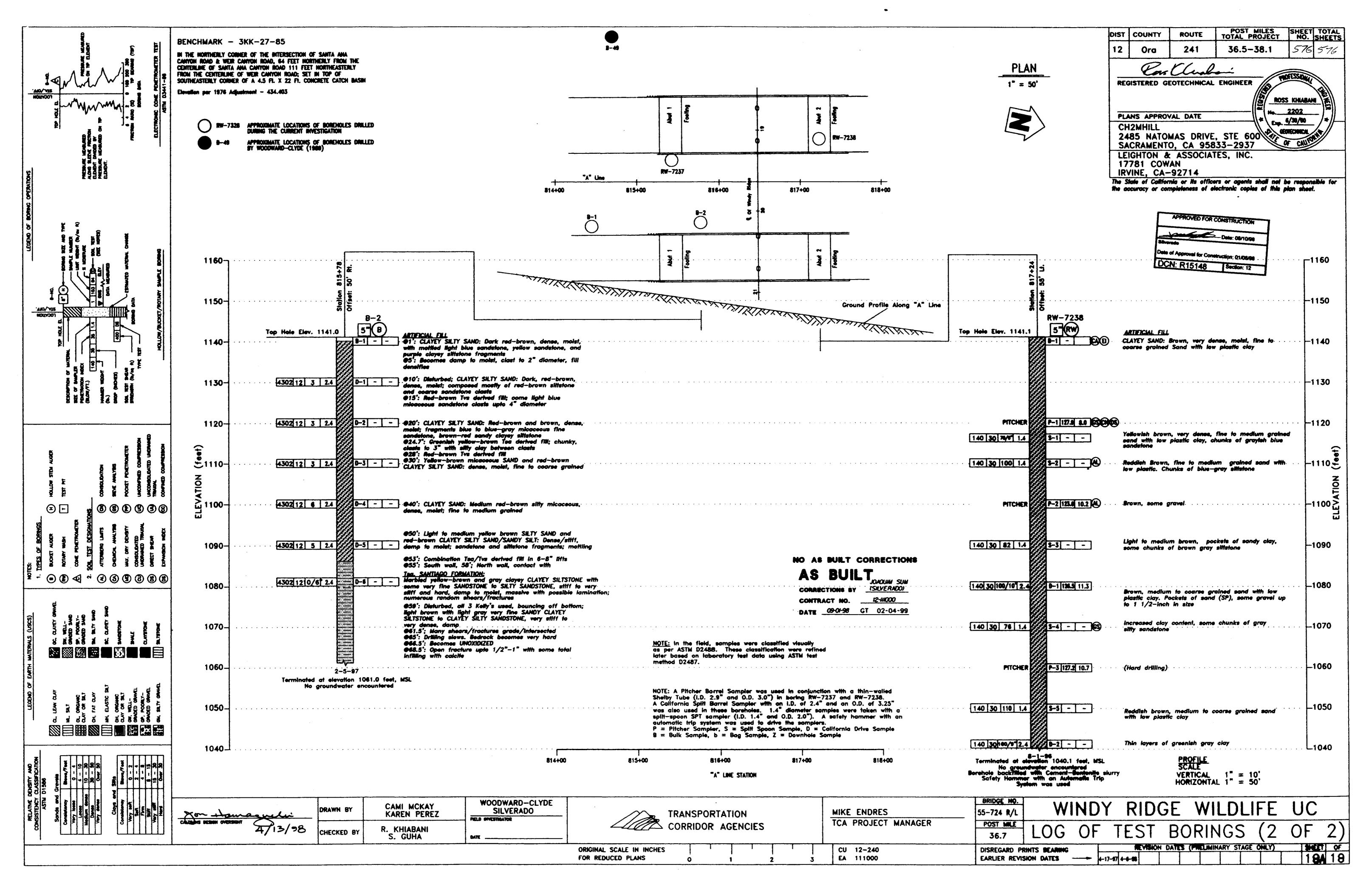


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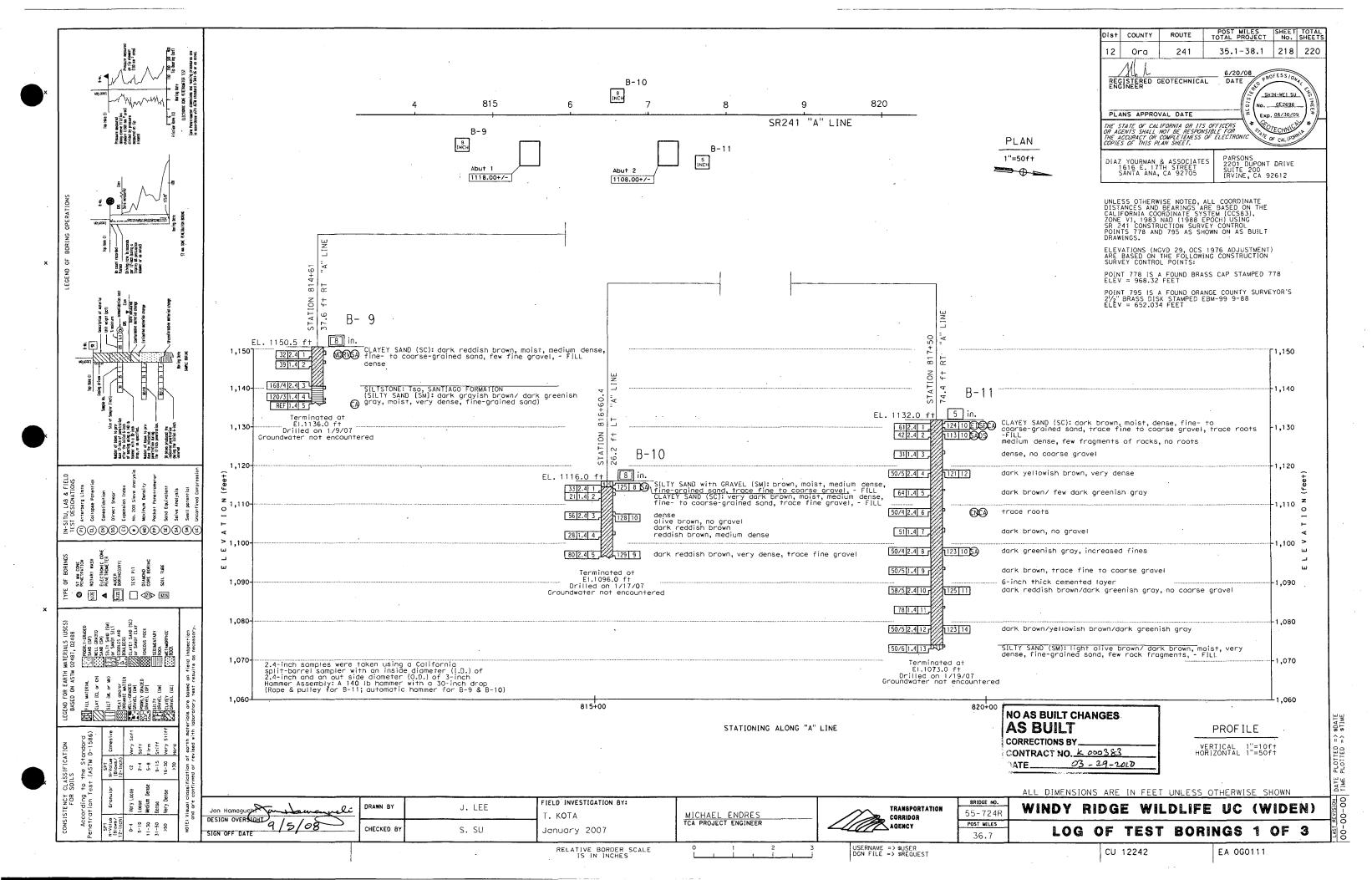




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Appendix C As-built Maps

Eastern Transportation Corridor • Orange County, CA

REVISED FINAL Geotechnical Certification Report

Design Section 12 North (Stations 851+00 to 880+00) And Design Section 13

> June 19, 1998 (Revised October 15, 1999)

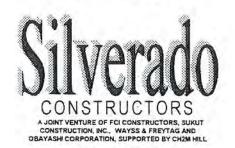
> > (Volume I of II)

P.M. = 36.45 to 38.10, CU. = 12-240, EA. = 111000

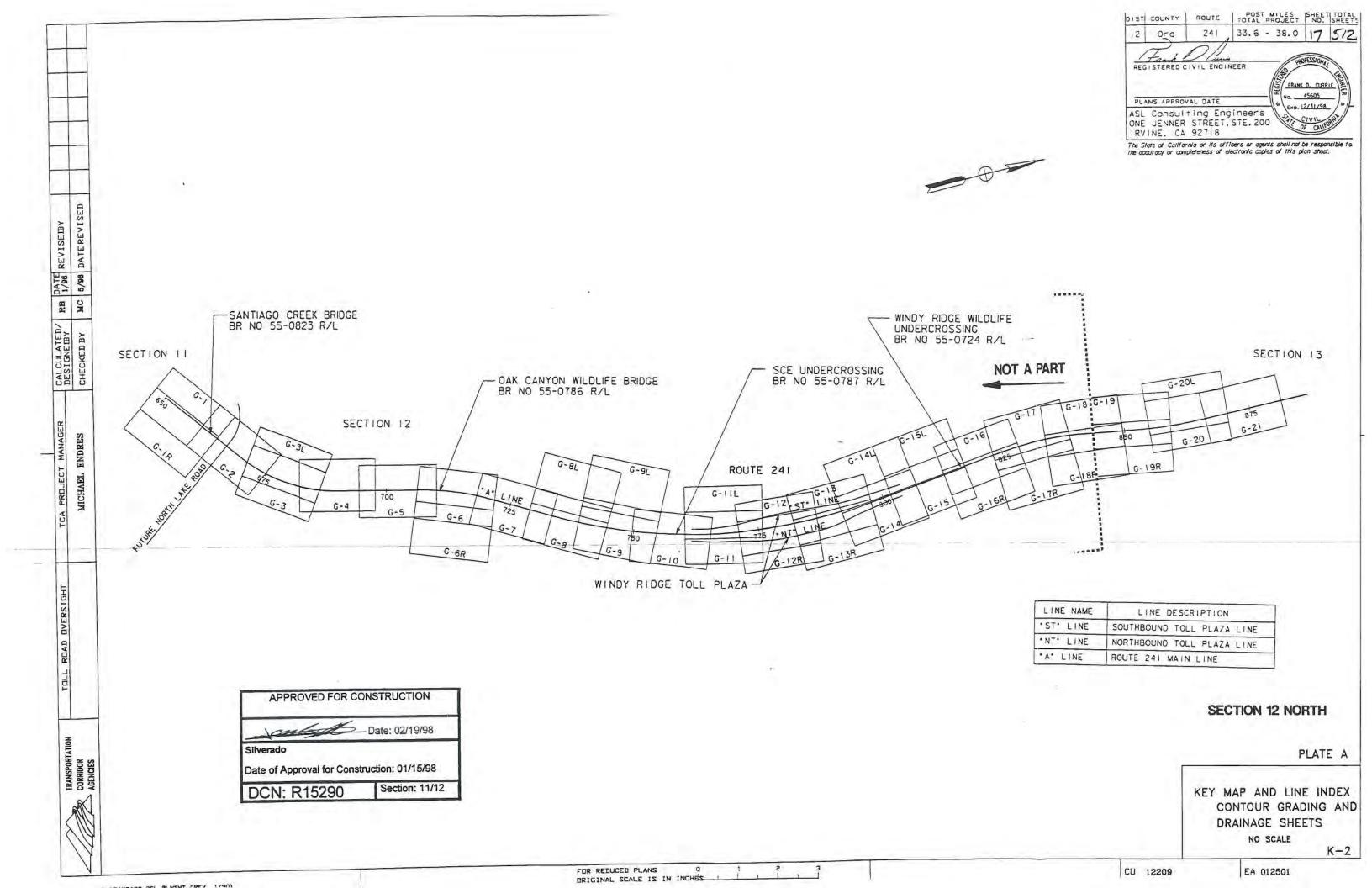
Submitted to

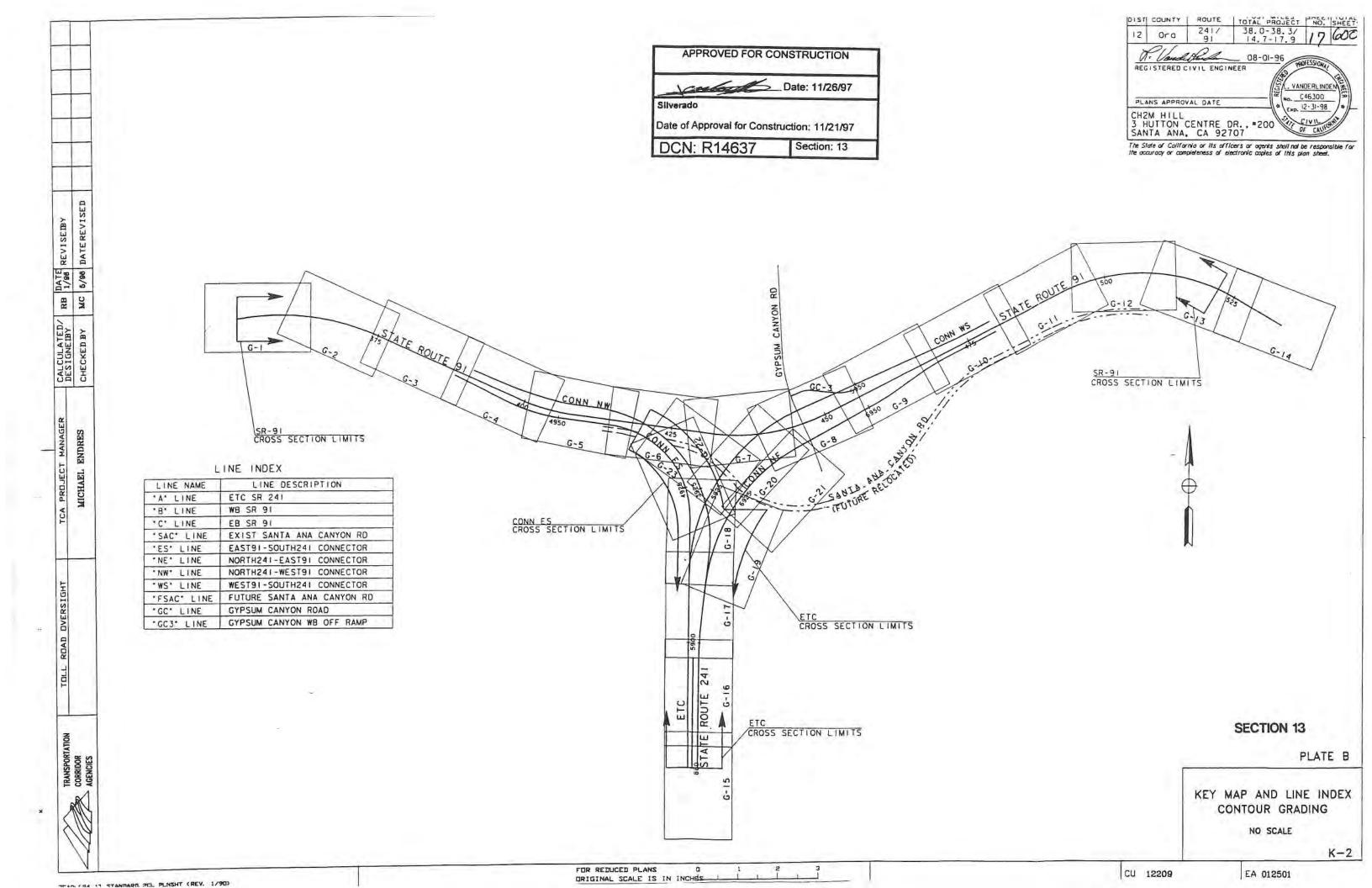
Transportation Corridor Agencies

Submitted by



941012.420, 941013.420





APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF

ANTICLINE AXIS

SEEPAGE

PLATE C

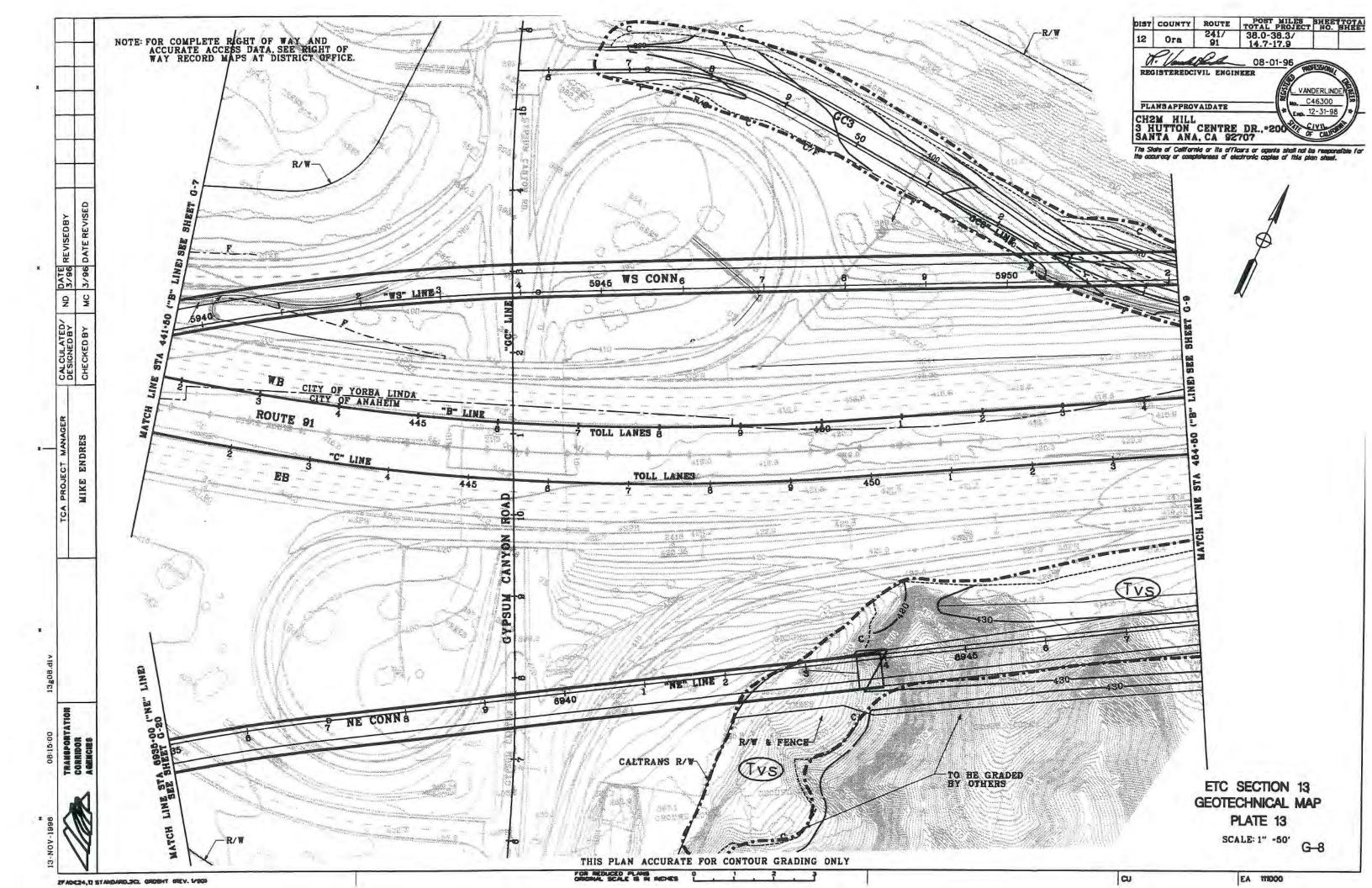
ETC SECTION 12 NORTH AND ETC SECTION 13 LEGEND

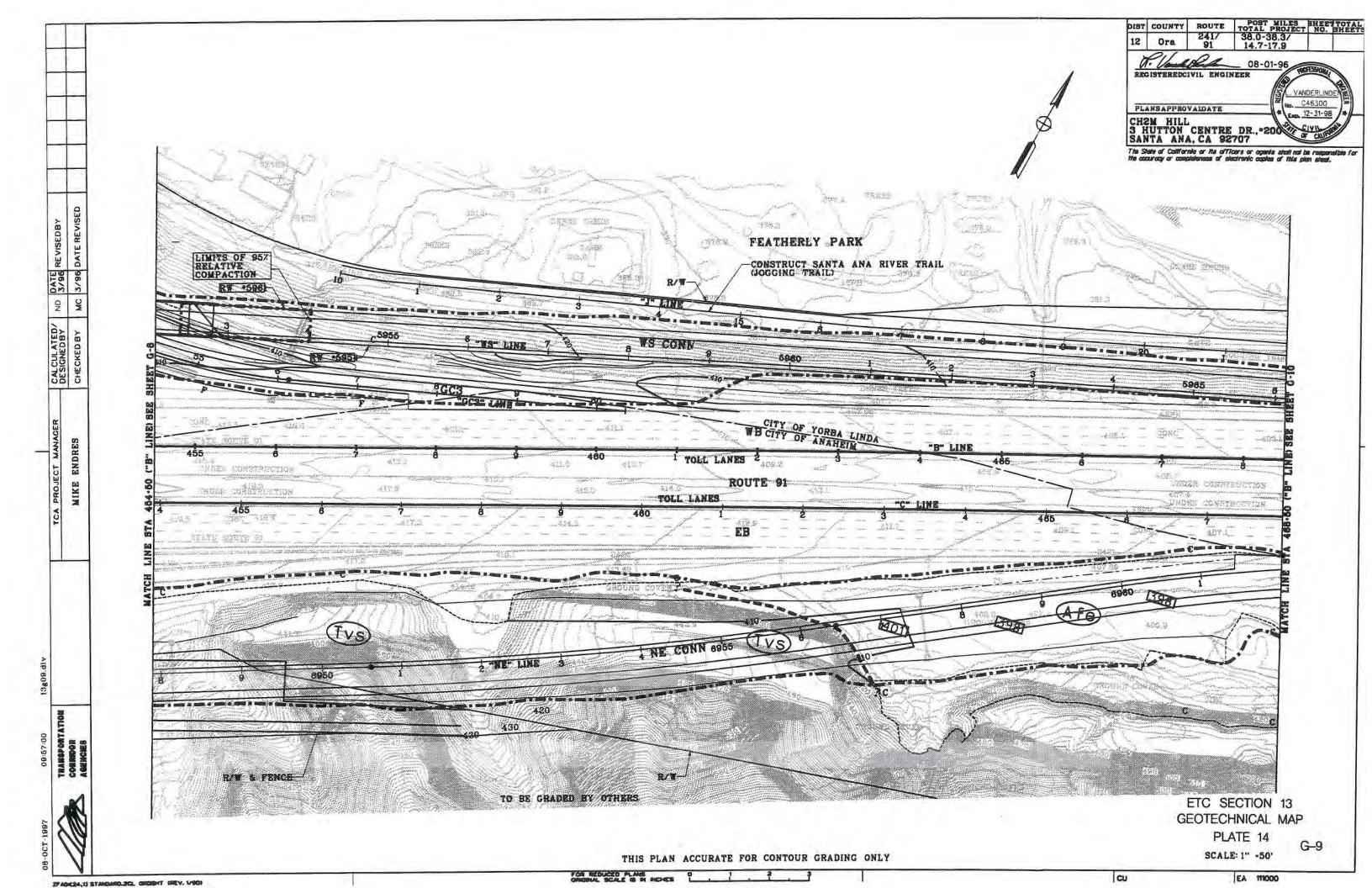
CLAY BEDDING ATTITUDE;

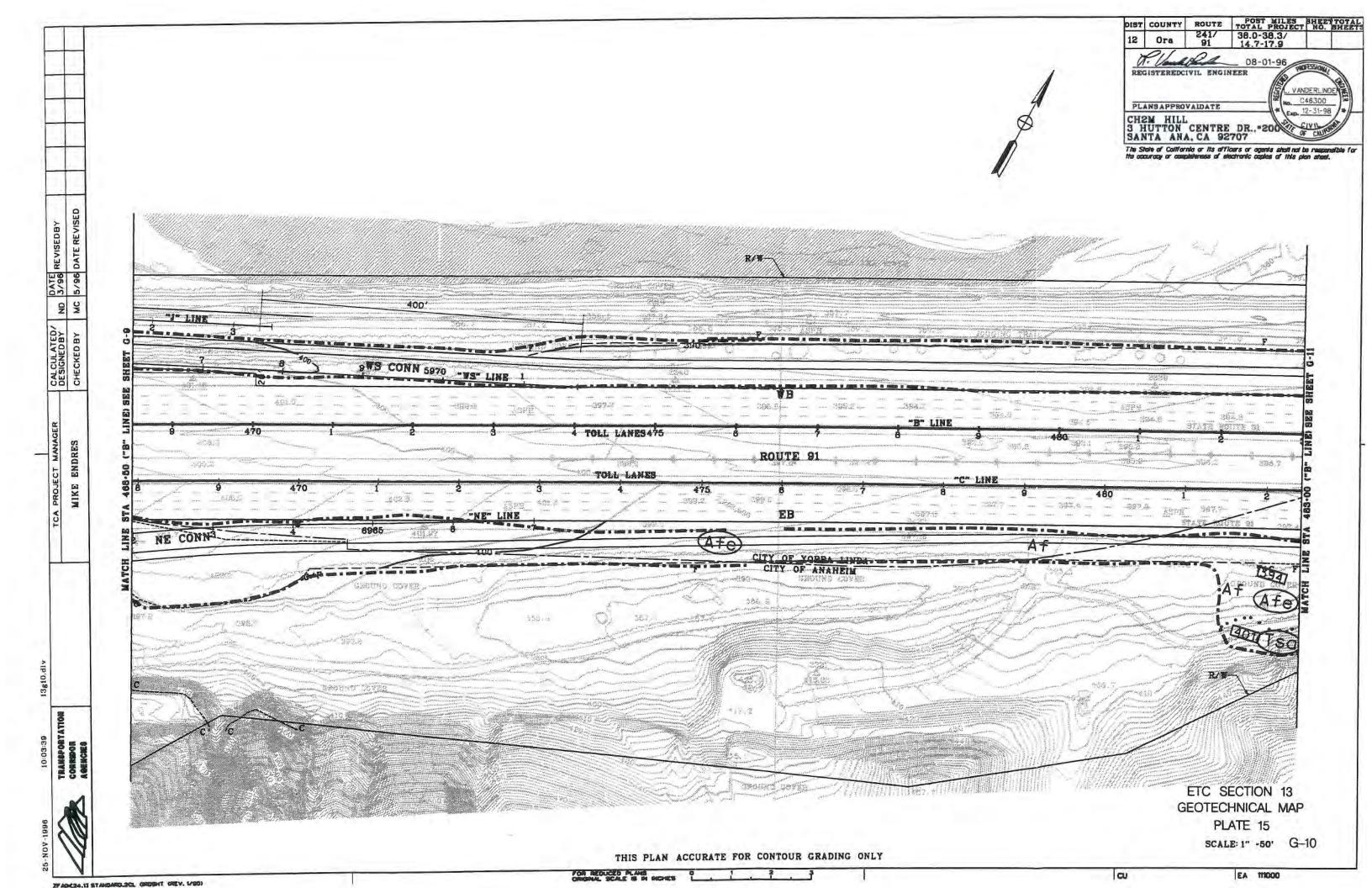
DASHED WHERE SUBSURFACE

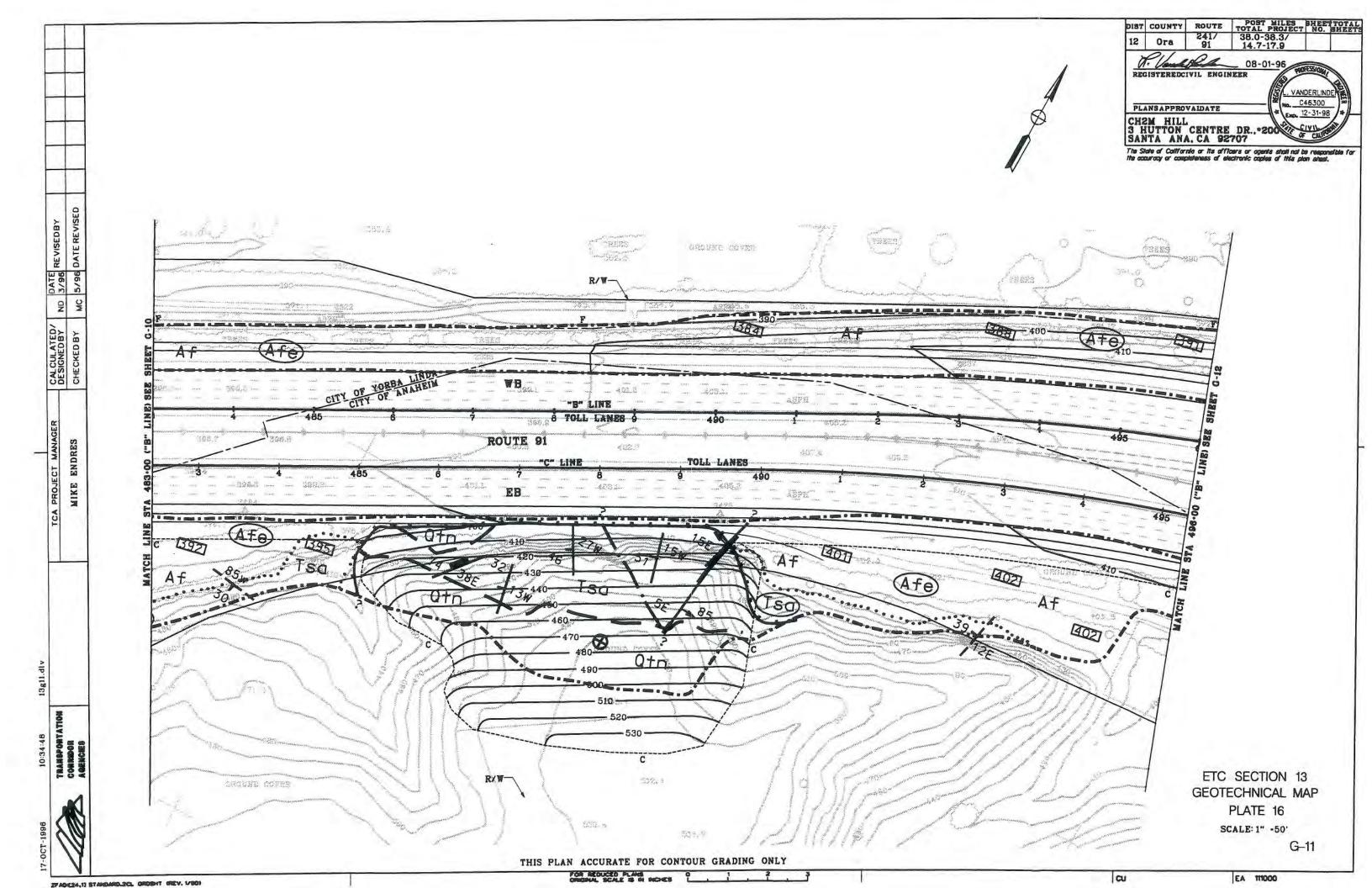
HORIZONTAL BEDDING ATTITUDE

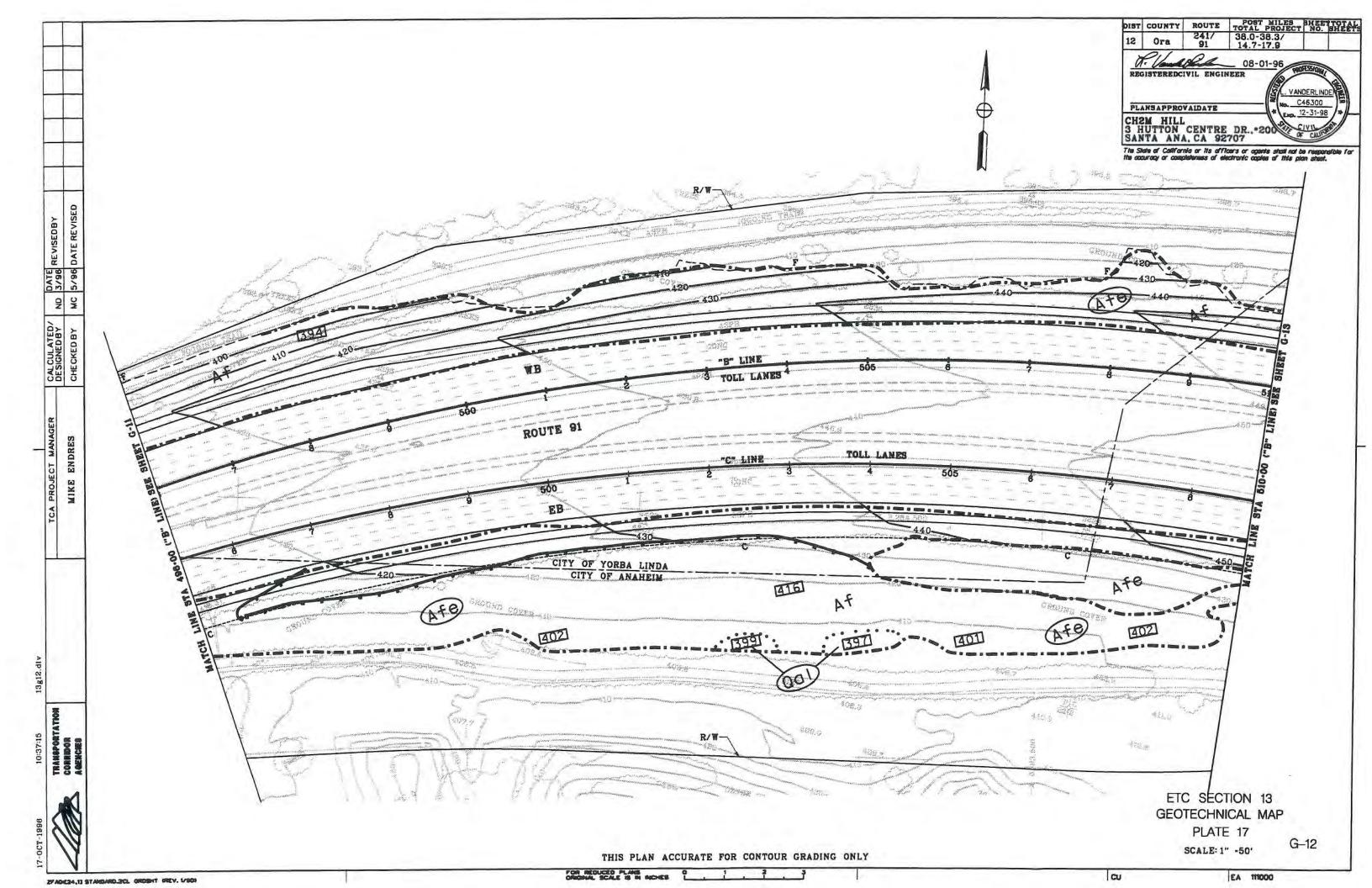
LANDSLIDE RUPTURE SURFACE ATTITUDE: DASHED WHERE SUBSURFACE

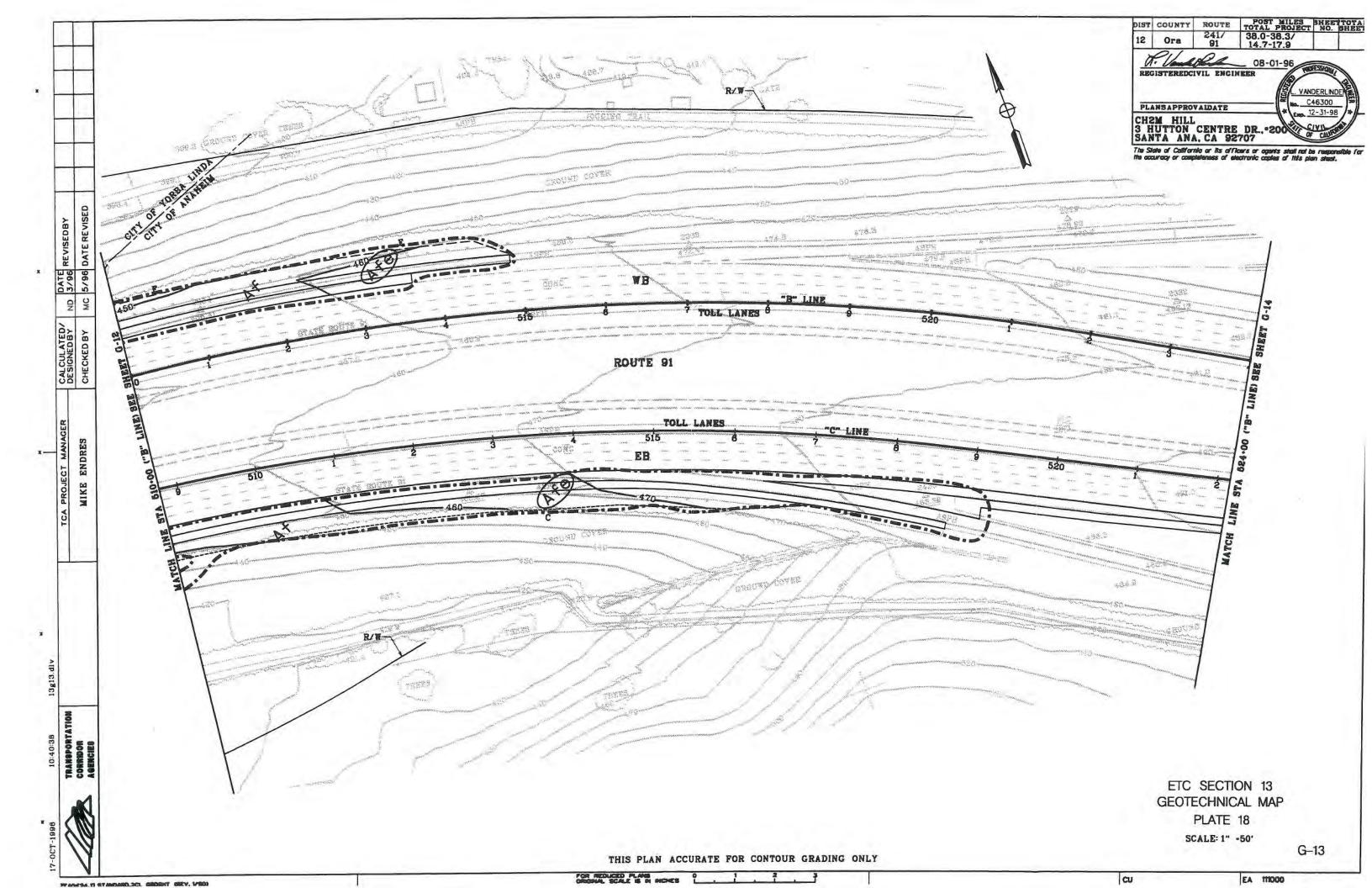












CALCULATED/ DESIGNED BY CHECKED BY MIKE ENDRES THIS PLAN ACCURATE FOR CONTOUR GRADING ONLY DIST COUNTY ROUTE TOTAL PROJECT NO. SHEET TOTAL PROJECT NO. SHEET 12 Ora 91 14.7-17.9

OR-01-96

REGISTEREDCIVIL ENGINEER

PLANS APPROVALDATE

CH2M HILL

3 HUTTON CENTRE DR. 200

The State of California or its officers or ogenia shall not be responsible for the occuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan shael.

ETC SECTION 13 GEOTECHNICAL MAP PLATE 20

SCALE: 1" -50'

G-15

FOR REDUCED PLANS 0 1 2 3

ZFADC24.TI STANDARD.2CL GROSHT IREV. L/SQL

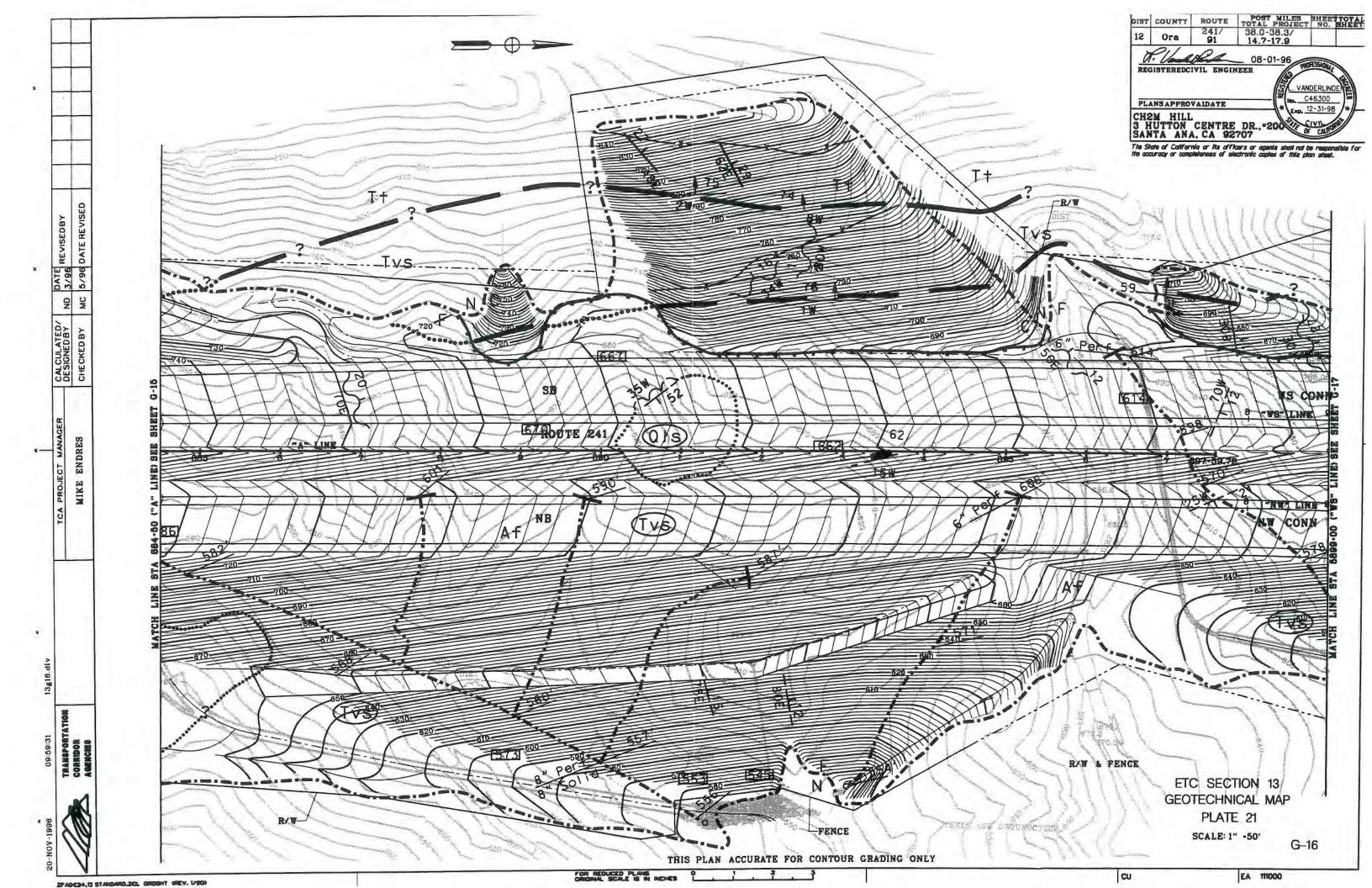
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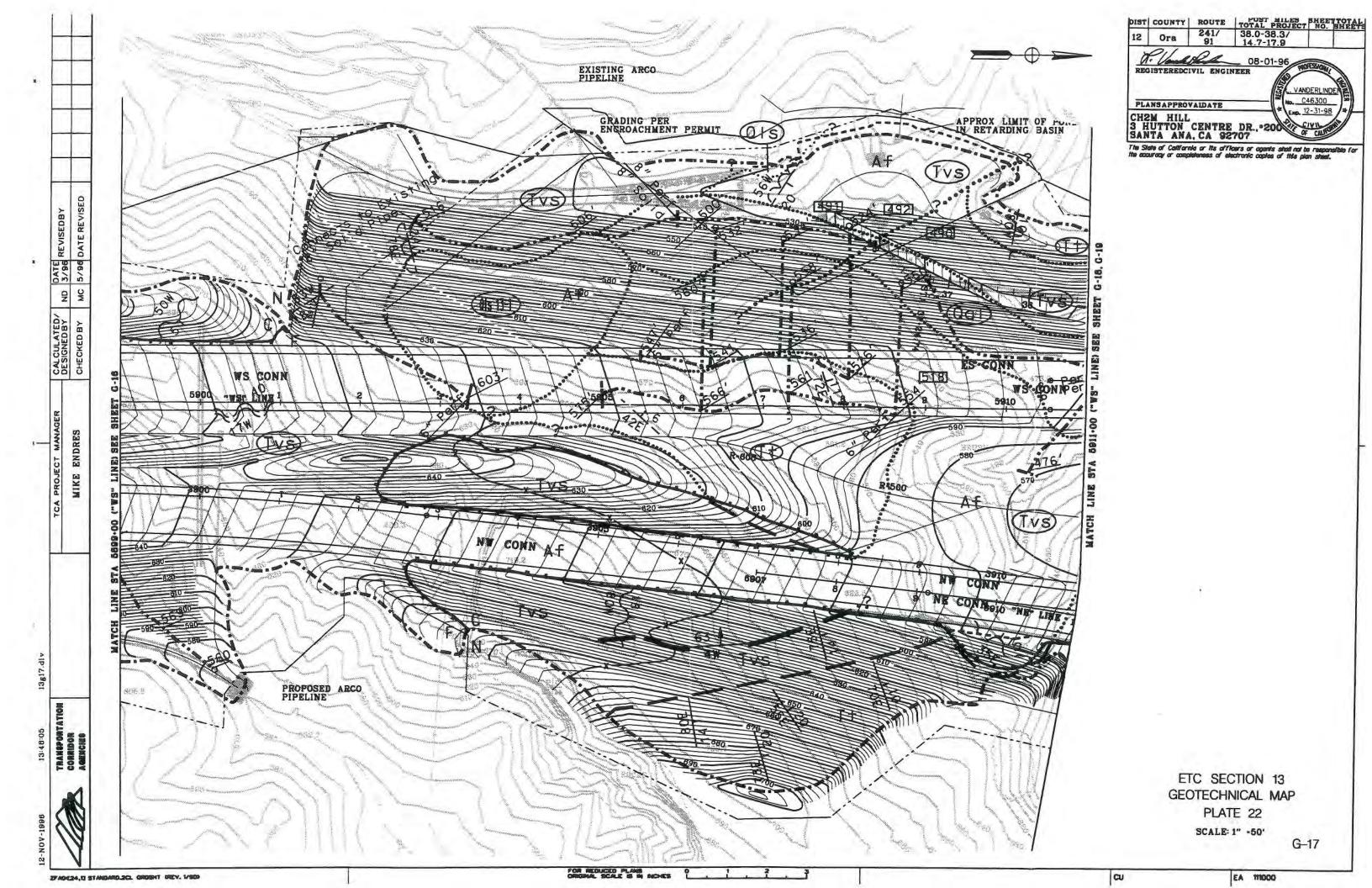
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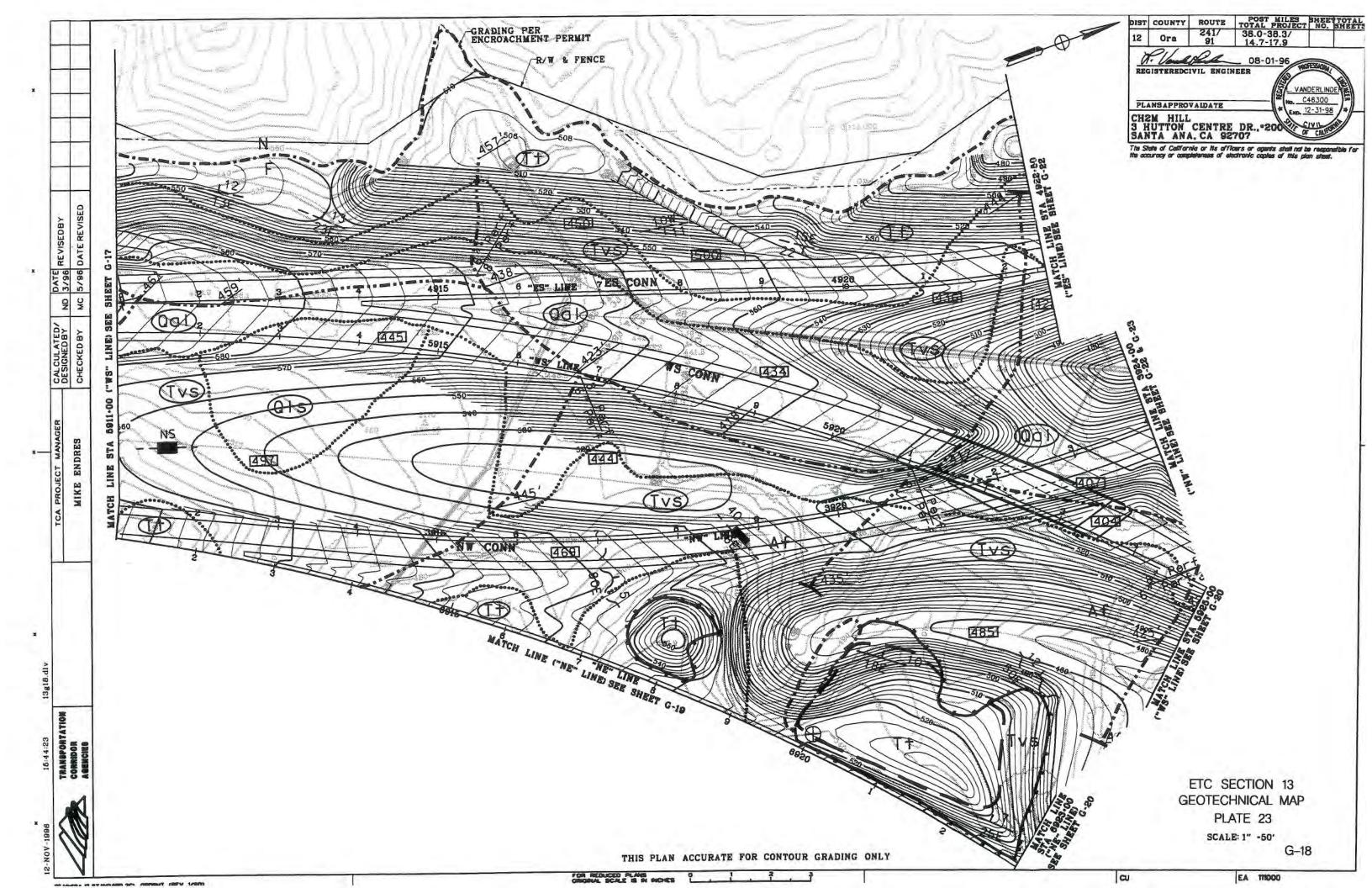
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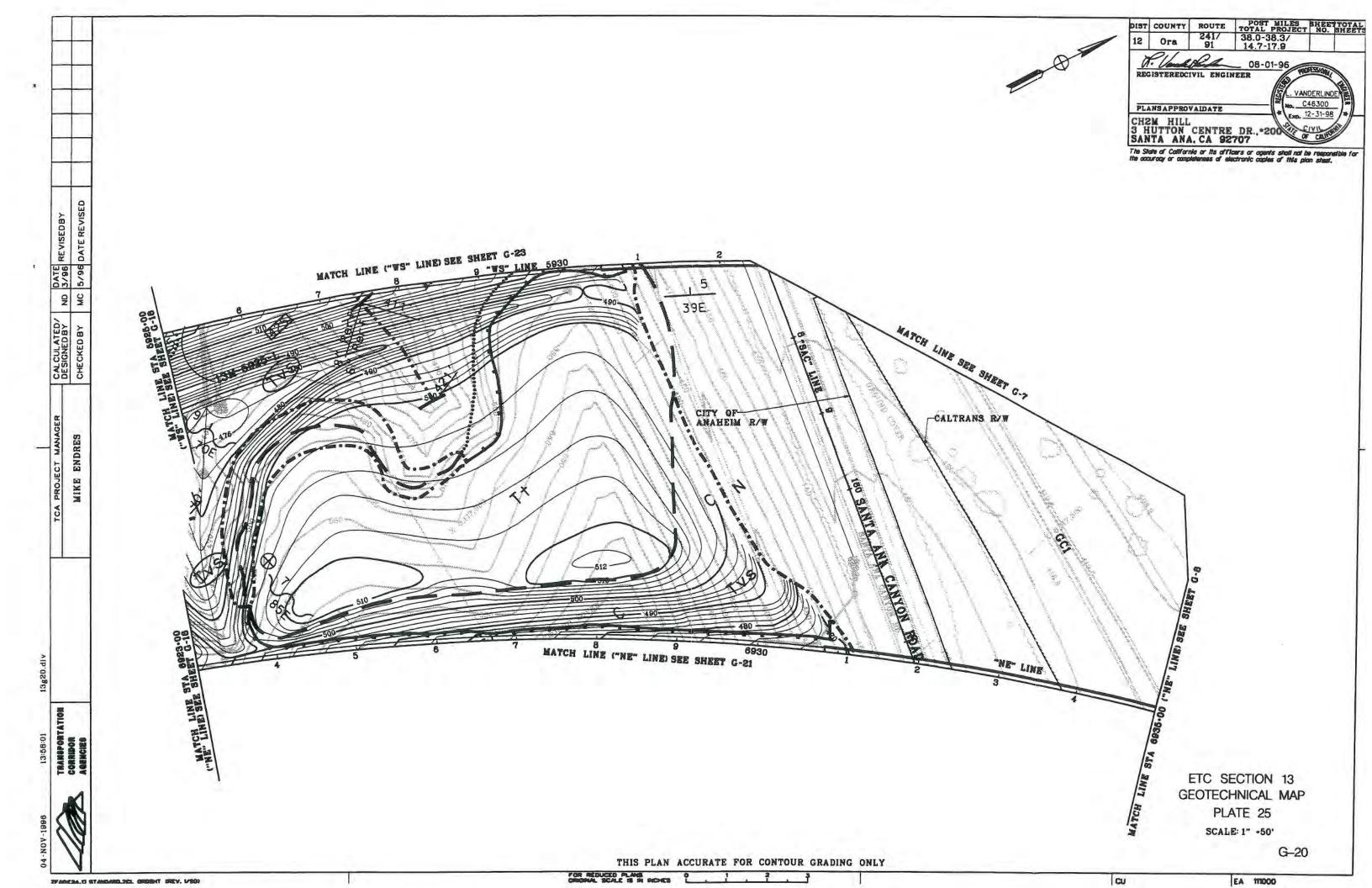
CU

EA 111000

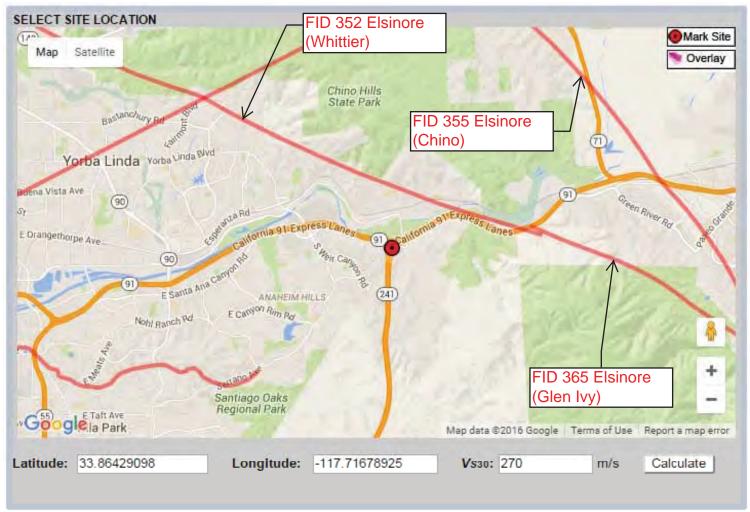


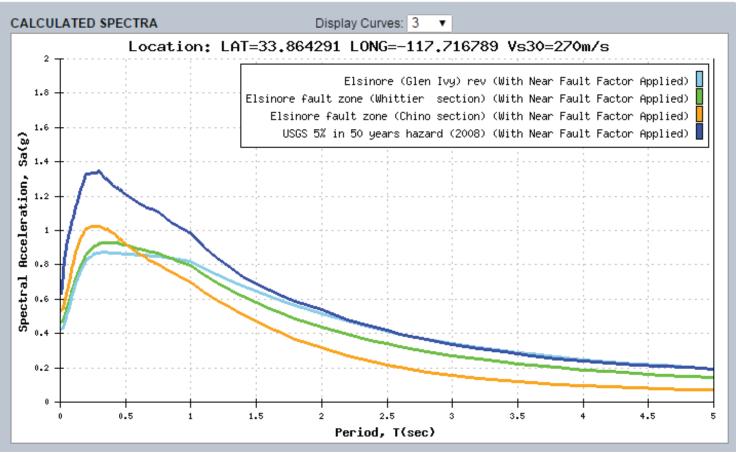






Appendix D
Caltrans Acceleration
Response Spectra





SITE DATA (ARS Online Version 2.3.06)

Shear Wave Velocity, Vs30: 270 m/s
Latitude: 33.864291
Longitude: -117.716789

Depth to Vs = 1.0 km/s: N/A Depth to Vs = 2.5 km/s: N/A

DETERMINISTIC

Elsinore (Glen Ivy) rev

Fault ID: 365 Maximum Magnitude (MMax): 7.7 SS **Fault Type:** Fault Dip: 90 Deg **Dip Direction:** V **Bottom of Rupture Plane:** 13.00 km Top of Rupture Plane(Ztor): 0.00 kmRrup 4.46 km Rjb: 4.46 km 2.40 km Rx: Fnorm: 0 Frev:

Period	SA(Base Spectrum)	Basin Factor	Near Fault Factor(Applied)	SA(Final Spectrum)
0.01	0.426	1.000	1.000	0.426
0.05	0.500	1.000	1.000	0.500
0.1	0.641	1.000	1.000	0.641
0.15	0.750	1.000	1.000	0.750
0.2	0.823	1.000	1.000	0.823
0.25	0.856	1.000	1.000	0.856
0.3	0.869	1.000	1.000	0.869
0.4	0.867	1.000	1.000	0.867
0.5	0.864	1.000	1.000	0.864
0.6	0.824	1.000	1.040	0.857
0.7	0.789	1.000	1.080	0.852
0.85	0.735	1.000	1.140	0.838
1	0.684	1.000	1.200	0.821
1.2	0.619	1.000	1.200	0.743
1.5	0.540	1.000	1.200	0.648
2	0.431	1.000	1.200	0.517
3	0.285	1.000	1.200	0.342
4	0.207	1.000	1.200	0.248
5	0.161	1.000	1.200	0.194

Elsinore fault zone (Whittier section)

Fault ID:	352
Maximum Magnitude (MMax):	6.9
Fault Type:	SS
Fault Dip:	75 Deg
Dip Direction:	ne
Bottom of Rupture Plane:	14.50 km
Top of Rupture Plane(Ztor):	0.00 km
Rrup	1.83 km
Rjb:	1.83 km
Rx:	1.83 km
Fnorm:	0
Frev:	0

Period	SA(Base Spectrum)	Basin Factor	Near Fault Factor(Applied)	SA(Final Spectrum)
0.01	0.466	1.000	1.000	0.466
0.05	0.543	1.000	1.000	0.543
0.1	0.671	1.000	1.000	0.671
0.15	0.776	1.000	1.000	0.776
0.2	0.857	1.000	1.000	0.857
0.25	0.901	1.000	1.000	0.901
0.3	0.920	1.000	1.000	0.920
0.4	0.931	1.000	1.000	0.931
0.5	0.915	1.000	1.000	0.915
0.6	0.859	1.000	1.040	0.893
0.7	0.810	1.000	1.080	0.875
0.85	0.734	1.000	1.140	0.836
1	0.663	1.000	1.200	0.796
1.2	0.580	1.000	1.200	0.696
1.5	0.485	1.000	1.200	0.581
2	0.365	1.000	1.200	0.438
3	0.226	1.000	1.200	0.272
4	0.157	1.000	1.200	0.188
5	0.118	1.000	1.200	0.142

Elsinore fault zone (Chino section)

Fault ID:	355
Maximum Magnitude (MMax):	6.6
Fault Type:	SS
Fault Dip:	50 Deg
Dip Direction:	SW
Bottom of Rupture Plane:	9.20 km
Top of Rupture Plane(Ztor):	0.00 km
Rrup	6.13 km
Rjb:	0.29 km
Rx:	8.01 km

Fnorm: 0 Frev: 0

Period	SA(Base Spectrum)	Basin Factor	Near Fault Factor(Applied)	SA(Final Spectrum)
0.01	0.533	1.000	1.000	0.533
0.05	0.635	1.000	1.000	0.635
0.1	0.815	1.000	1.000	0.815
0.15	0.941	1.000	1.000	0.941
0.2	1.007	1.000	1.000	1.007
0.25	1.025	1.000	1.000	1.025
0.3	1.022	1.000	1.000	1.022
0.4	0.986	1.000	1.000	0.986
0.5	0.922	1.000	1.000	0.922
0.6	0.833	1.000	1.040	0.866
0.7	0.760	1.000	1.080	0.821
0.85	0.665	1.000	1.140	0.758
1	0.584	1.000	1.200	0.701
1.2	0.494	1.000	1.200	0.593
1.5	0.394	1.000	1.200	0.473
2	0.263	1.000	1.200	0.316
3	0.130	1.000	1.200	0.156
4	0.079	1.000	1.200	0.095
5	0.059	1.000	1.200	0.070

PROBABILISTIC

Probabilistic Model USGS Seismic Hazard Map(2008) 975 Year Return Period

Period	SA(Base Spectrum)	Basin Factor	Near Fault Factor(Applied)	SA(Final Spectrum)
0.01	0.631	1.000	1.000	0.631
0.05	0.916	1.000	1.000	0.916
0.1	1.075	1.000	1.000	1.075
0.15	1.216	1.000	1.000	1.216
0.2	1.328	1.000	1.000	1.328
0.25	1.335	1.000	1.000	1.335
0.3	1.340	1.000	1.000	1.340
0.4	1.266	1.000	1.000	1.266
0.5	1.212	1.000	1.000	1.212
0.6	1.115	1.000	1.040	1.160
0.7	1.040	1.000	1.080	1.123
0.85	0.922	1.000	1.140	1.051
1	0.821	1.000	1.200	0.985
1.2	0.700	1.000	1.200	0.839
1.5	0.575	1.000	1.200	0.691

2	0.447	1.000	1.200	0.537
3	0.282	1.000	1.200	0.338
4	0.199	1.000	1.200	0.239
5	0.161	1.000	1.200	0.193

MINIMUM DETERMINISTIC SPECTRUM

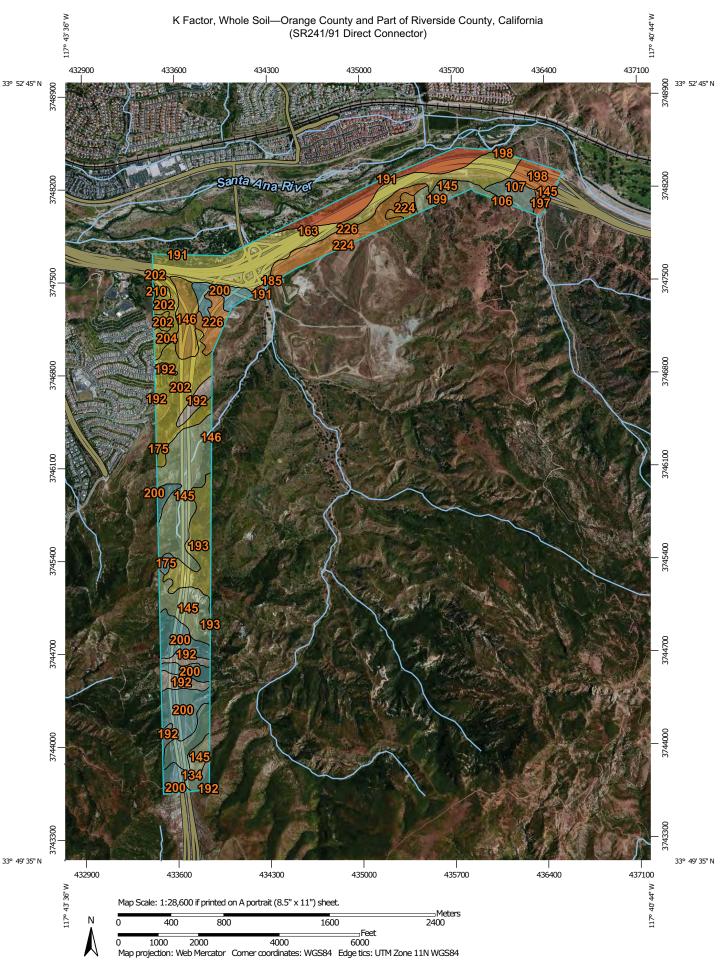
Period	SA
0.01	0.226
0.05	0.275
0.1	0.400
0.15	0.481
0.2	0.505
0.25	0.499
0.3	0.486
0.4	0.446
0.5	0.400
0.6	0.350
0.7	0.311
0.85	0.265
1	0.230
1.2	0.192
1.5	0.152
2	0.107
3	0.064
4	0.043
5	0.032

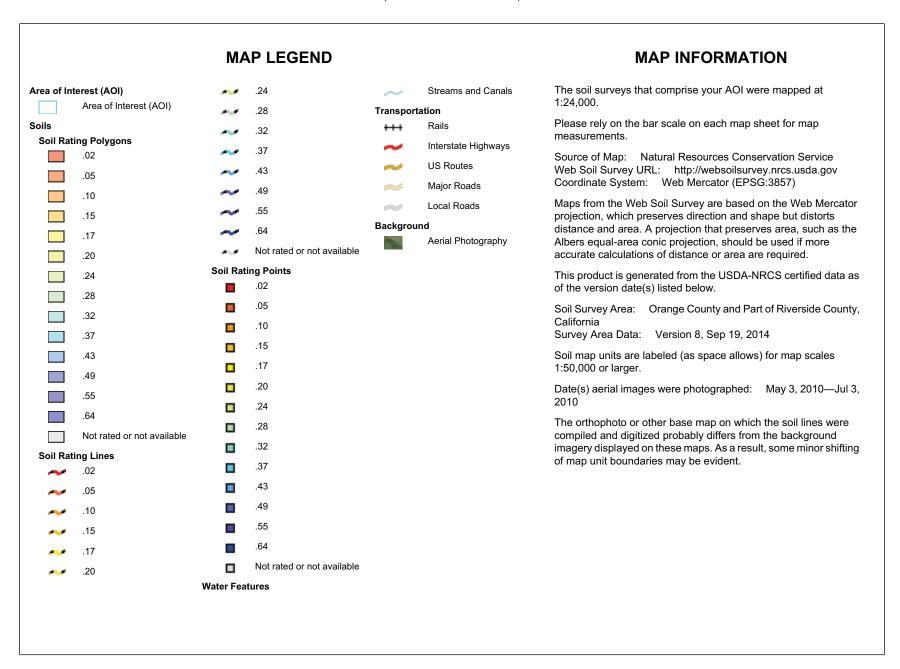
Envelope Data

Period	SA
0.01	0.631
0.05	0.916
0.1	1.075
0.15	1.216
0.2	1.328
0.25	1.335
0.3	1.340
0.4	1.266
0.5	1.212
0.6	1.160
0.7	1.123
0.85	1.051
1	0.985
1.2	0.839
1.5	0.691

2 0.537 3 0.342 4 0.248 5 0.194

Appendix E Soil Survey Data





K Factor, Whole Soil

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
106	Anaheim loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	.32	0.1	0.0%
107	Anaheim loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	.32	14.0	2.2%
134	Calleguas clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	.32	24.1	3.7%
145	Cieneba-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes	.28	121.0	18.7%
146	Corralitos loamy sand	.15	22.0	3.4%
163	Metz loamy sand	.20	112.4	17.3%
175	Myford sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	.37	3.5	0.5%
185	Pits		0.5	0.1%
191	Riverwash	.02	42.7	6.6%
192	Rock outcrop-Cieneba complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes		28.5	4.4%
193	San Andreas sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	.20	38.5	5.9%
197	Soboba gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	.05	3.4	0.5%
198	Soboba cobbly loamy sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes	.05	15.5	2.4%
199	Soper loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	.37	1.5	0.2%
200	Soper loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	.37	82.7	12.8%
202	Soper gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	.17	63.1	9.7%
204	Soper-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes	.17	15.9	2.5%
210	Thapto-Histic Fluvaquents	.15	0.7	0.1%
224	Yorba cobbly sandy loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes	.15	6.9	1.1%

K Factor, Whole Soil— Summary by Map Unit — Orange County and Part of Riverside County, California (CA678)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
226	Yorba cobbly sandy loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	.10	51.4	7.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		648.3	100.0%	

Description

Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat). Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

"Erosion factor Kw (whole soil)" indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Layer Options (Horizon Aggregation Method): Surface Layer (Not applicable)